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Also in Plain Navy with Cardinal or White Trimmings. Very neat and smart.

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SPECIAL DISPLAY OF

NEW CARPETS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY &amp; AXMINSTER

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NEW GOODS

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.,  
HONGKONG. [171]

### SCOTTISH SPORT.

PETER ROBERTSON WINS GOLF  
CHAMPIONSHIP.

COLLAPSE OF GORDON LOCKHART.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Edinburgh, May 25th.

After a searching test of four rounds on the King's Course, Gleneagles, the Scottish Professional Championship, which was in the keeping of T. R.ennie, Turnbury, has been transferred to the East of Scotland. The winner is the well-known and deservedly popular Peter Robertson, who is attached to the magnificent Corporation course at the Braid Hills, Edinburgh—a course that in some of its features resembles Gleneagles.

Robertson has been in the forefront of Scottish professionals for a number of years, but this is the first occasion on which the premier honour has fallen to him. In 1919 he finished fifth, and last year he was eighth. He has sterling qualities as a golfer; the inestimable golfing temperament; and the quiet, modest demeanour that shuns the limelight. As a boy Robertson was a caddy at Nairn; turned for a time to gardening, an occupation that knew both Vardon and Mitchell; but the lure of the links was too strong, and back he came to golf.

Gordon Lockhart, the runner-up, provided the sensation of the meeting. He was leading by one stroke on the first day; but on the second he met with a crushing disaster, and lost his chance. There is one hole at Gleneagles, the 18th, which to him will ever be a mournful record as the grave of his Championship hopes on his first year as a professional. The collapse came about in this way. He was making what looked like a winning score when "at one stride came the dark." At the 18th hole of the third round an iron shot was slightly sliced, and the ball came to rest near the top of the grassy slope of a bunker. The ball could be seen in the long grass, the footing was insecure. Lockhart tried to "dig himself in," but as he swung at the ball he always slid down. It was not until the fifth attempt that he got it away, and lost the Championship.

#### A LADIES' TOURNAMENT.

Miss Cecil Leitch, the Open Ladies' Champion, and Mrs. J. R. Watson (who used to be Miss Charlotte Stevenson), of Muirfield, Edinburgh, the Scottish Champion, returned the best scores in a ladies' golf competition at Killermont, near Glasgow.

#### FINAL POSITIONS IN THE LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	R.	Ts.
Rangers	33	1	6	91	24	76	
Celtic	30	6	8	88	33	69	
Hearts	20	12	10	74	40	50	
Dundee	19	12	11	54	48	49	
Motherwell	19	13	10	75	51	45	
Partick Thistle	17	13	12	53	30	46	
Clyde	21	18	3	63	62	45	
Third Lanark	10	17	6	74	61	44	
Morton	15	13	14	68	59	44	
Airdrieonians	17	16	9	71	64	43	
Kilmarnock	17	17	8	62	68	42	
Aberdeen	14	14	13	53	54	42	
Hibernian	16	17	9	58	57	41	
Ayr United	14	18	12	62	69	40	
Hamilton Acad.	14	16	12	44	57	40	
Raith Rovers	16	21	5	54	58	37	
Albion Rovers	11	19	12	53	63	34	
Falkirk	11	19	12	54	72	34	
Dumbarton	10	28	4	41	90	24	
Queen's Park	11	20	11	45	80	33	
Clydebank	7	21	14	47	72	28	
St. Mirren	7	31	4	43	92	18	

#### THE WEEK'S CRICKET.

Good cricket in glorious weather is the record of the week. The chief individual contribution was again credited to G. G. Campbell, of Edinburgh University, who scored 104 against Heriot's F.P.'s; he now occupies the same position as A. C. Cullen, of Uddingston, both having contributed two three-figure scores this season. Perhaps the most notable display, however, was given by the veteran G. T. Munnes, of Drumpellier, whose 78 scored against the West of Scotland was reminiscent of his best days.

There was a capital finish in the county match between Aberdeen and Clackmannan; the Northern county did not seem to possess much of a winning chance with a score of 114; as matters turned out they won by three runs. Carlton got a fright on the North Inch, but managed to finish all right when the Perthshire home team seemed to have the match in safe keeping. In their meeting with Glasgow University, Grange gave a greatly improved batting display, the honours being carried off by A. K. Bell, who played a good innings for 73. The chief contributor to Watsonians' score against Cupar was A. W. Angus, who put on 78.

Greenock's defeat by Uddingston was their first this season in the Western Union. Of the many excellent displays which the villagers have given this was the most convincing, and they will take a lot of beating in the Championship. Drumpellier's win from West of Scotland was a thoroughly creditable one, and came as the result of a most interesting match. Poloc gave another capital display against Kilburne, and won.

#### COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP.

Aberdeen, 114; Clackmannan, 111.	
Western Union, 185 for 8; West, 153.	
Poloc, 205; Kilburne, 157.	
Clydesdale, 166; Ferguslie, 81 for 9.	
Uddingston, 191 for 9; Greenock, 74.	
Club matches.	
Grange, 191 for 8; Glas. Univ., 79.	
Carlton, 181 for 8; Forthshire, 179.	
Forfarshire, 116; Kirkcaldy, 109.	
Stirlingshire, 132; Grangemouth, 38.	
St. Andrew's Univ., 114 for 5; Dunfermline, 87.	
Edin. Univ., 203; Heriot F.P.'s, 98.	
Watsonians, 147; Cupar, 131 for 8.	
Thewart's F.P.'s, 103 for 8; Gala, 99.	
Sekirk, 186 for 5; R.H.S., 86 for 7.	
Ayr, 124; Glas. H.S., 77.	
Stenhousemuir, 165; Glas. Academicals, 94.	

### THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN.

IMPRESSED BY HOW BRITONS  
MEET TROUBLES.

The municipality of Manchester entertained the Prince to lunch in the Town Hall on May 25th, and His Highness, in responding to the toast of his health, made a very interesting speech. The toasts of the Emperor of Japan and the Crown Prince were proposed by the Lord Mayor.

The Crown Prince, whose reply was translated by Count Chinda, after expressing his thanks, said:

"The fame—the well-deserved fame—of this city was known to me before I left Japan, and it is to me not only a unique privilege but also a genuine pleasure to be able to pay a visit to a city which, I might say, is the embodiment of the industrial life of the United Kingdom. With regard to the remarks which you, my Lord Mayor, have been kind enough to make concerning the happy relations between our two Empires, I wish to observe that these happy relations were confirmed during recent very momentous events. I am convinced that these relations have come to stay. I wish to endorse every word that has been said by the Lord Mayor."

I wish to say also that my visit to this city is of particular interest to me inasmuch as, as the Lord Mayor has said, no city in Great Britain has more interest in the people of the Orient than Manchester, which has, as he has observed, such intimate trade relations with our quarter of the world. Judging from what I have been enabled to see of your city, I am sure of one thing; that my visit will be extremely interesting as well as most edifying. The Lord Mayor has expressed regret that my visit should have fallen upon this most unfortunate time. To use your own language, you are in "the throes of an industrial dispute."

I have elsewhere been told that, owing to the same unhappy cause, the industrial life of the United Kingdom is almost stopped. That expression of regret by you, sir, is most fully and emphatically shared by me. But there is one phase of the question that is not to be lost sight of. As a student engaged in a tour of observation, there occurs to me this point of view—the impression that this unfortunate juncture of affairs is not without its usefulness and advantage. If I may be permitted to say so, for observing and appreciating the true genius and grandeur of this nation. It is not easy but "difficultly" that events, to us our strength. It is amid adversity that a man of sense shows what he is made of. So with the nations. During the few weeks since I came to this country I have travelled much and seen much; and one of the strongest impressions that will be engraved in my memory is the impression of the wonderful attitude assumed by the people here in regard to this crisis—the placidity of mind, the fine spirit of moderation, coupled with indomitable courage and marvellous common sense so characteristic of this nation. I am full of admiration for this attitude. I want to add my most earnest wishes for a speedy settlement of your nation's difficulties.

### INTER-ALLIED MEMORIAL DAY.

The London Daily Express is giving prominence to the "Inter-Allied Memorial Day," whereby a simultaneous tribute is to be paid throughout the world to the glorious dead. May 30th is proposed as the day hallowed in America to the memory of those who fell for "Old Glory," and the graves will be decorated and kept green. Ex-service men in all countries approve of the scheme.

A conference of the Inter-Allied Federation of ex-service men will be held in Paris. The federation proposes that every city, town and village shall plant an avenue of trees, and a tablet with the names of the fallen will be placed there. It is intended that a pilgrimage shall be made there every May 30th.

Field-Marshal Earl Haig, as president of the British Legion, approves of a memorial day, but suggests June 15th, Magna Charta day, which is already kept as a holiday in some of the Dominions.

General Sir Ian Hamilton states that to bring our battle-worn colours into line with "Old Glory" would be grateful to the hearts of all Britons, but we cannot take our laurels to one grave and decorate another. Anzac day has struck down its roots too deeply to bear transplanting. April 25th was kept sacred by multitudes in France, Australia, New Zealand, India and Great Britain, and had come to stay.

Major-General Frederick Maurice favours May 30th (Decoration day in the United States).

I find that shyness in a young man is frequently removed when the pipe is lighted.—The Rev. Stanley Moscop.

### REALLY GOOD SPECTACLES

are such a comfort to tired or strained eyes that their value cannot be over-estimated. If your eyes need glasses, they should have the best you can get. That means: (1) careful and expert examination; (2) precision in the making; (3) adjustment to a nicety; (4) the best of materials. All the above, the Hongkong Optical Co.

Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians, the most competent optical establishment in South China, located in 53 Queen's Road Central, offer you. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.—ADVT.

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THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL  
and all leading Clubs & Stores.Sold by:  
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THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

May be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

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All other Stores.

SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER,

PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

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AGENTS,

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Standard Briar pipes.  
Shell  
Quaint shaped  
Ladies  
Pipes in cases.Cigarette holders.  
Oil-silk Tobacco pouches.  
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Tobacco caddies.My Mixture.  
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A Fine Assortment of

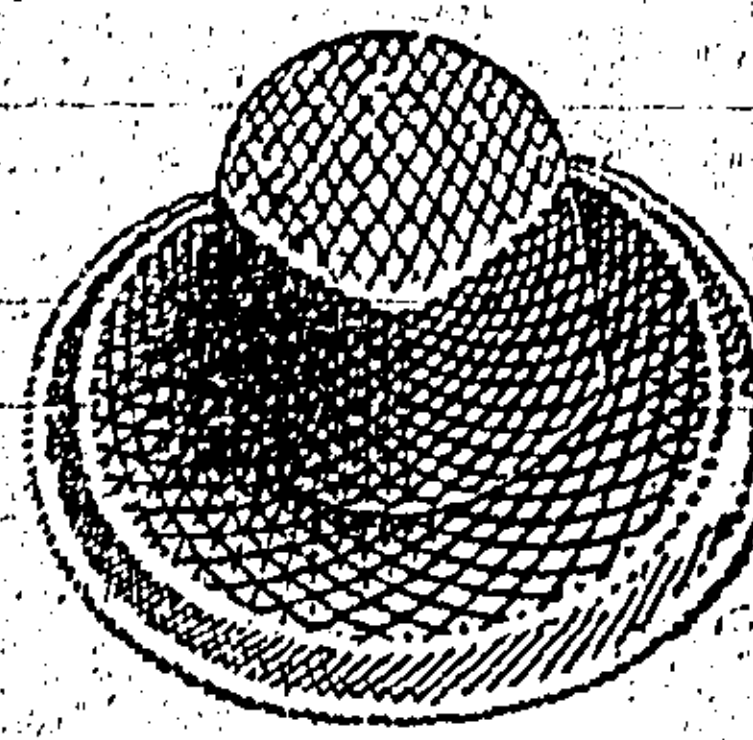
HEMP HATS for LADIES

in different shapes and assorted colours

Inspection cordially invited,

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,

14, Des Vaux Rd. Central, Phone No. 2860.





# RENTS BILL.

## CHINESE TENANTS' PETITION TO THE GOVERNOR.

On Saturday, the following petition was sent to H. K. The Governor by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grise, solicitors, on behalf of those who called the recent meetings of Chinese tenants in connection with the Rents Bill:

To His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same, and to the several members of the Legislative Council of Hongkong.

The humble petition of Mok Lai-chi of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Pastor of the Hongkong Pentecostal Mission and Headmaster of the Morrison English School; Woo Hing Tong of Victoria, aforesaid, Chairman of the Chinese Clerks' Association; Law You Cheung of Victoria aforesaid, Manager of the Wing On Insurance Company, Ltd., and Tong Shaw Shan of Victoria aforesaid, Merchant:

Showeth that:

1.—On the 5th day of July, 1921, a public meeting of Chinese tenants of the buildings defined as "domestic tenements" in the intended Ordinance, to amend the law relating to the recovery of possession in certain cases, and to restrict the rents of domestic tenements (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill"), was held at the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association in Hongkong for the purpose of discussing the provisions of the Bill; at which meeting over 600 persons attended, by whom it was resolved that your petitioners should be appointed a Committee on their behalf, to represent them, and to set forth their views and desires as hereinafter appearing.

2.—Your petitioners have reason to believe that it has been proposed, and will further be urged, by or on behalf of the owners of properties affected by the Bill (hereinafter called "the landlords"), that the definition of "domestic tenement" therein contained shall be the rate of rent recoverable at a later date than the 31st December, 1920.

3.—Your petitioners therefore desire to point out to your Excellency, and the several members of the Legislative Council, that during the last ten years the rents of domestic tenements in Hongkong have been repeatedly increased, so much so that the rents demanded, and made payable, even at the end of last year, were greater in many instances than the tenants could reasonably afford to pay. If therefore a later date than the 31st December, 1920, be fixed your petitioners fear that many tenants will be most seriously and prejudicially affected.

4.—Your petitioners have further reason to believe that it will be urged by or on behalf of the landlords, that the Bill shall contain a provision enabling them to recover possession of a domestic tenement on giving four months' notice to quit to the occupant or occupants of the shop and two months' notice to quit to the occupant or occupants of any other domestic tenement.

# HAVE YOU SIGNED

## THE PETITION FOR

## A VOICE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT?

5.—Your Petitioners therefore desire to point out to your Excellency, and the several members of the Legislative Council, that such an amendment of the provisions of the Bill as it now stands must inevitably deprive the intended Ordinance of what was stated by the Hon. Attorney-General to be its main object:—That is to say, to make sure that tenants now in occupation shall not be dispossessed merely because of notice to quit having been given them; and would be apt to cause serious injury to many who would be ejected from the premises they occupied, and it impossible to obtain suitable premises, or even any premises at all, in which to reside or carry on their business.

6.—Large numbers of the tenants of domestic tenements earn their living as clerks or assistants to persons or firms who pay the wages and salaries payable by them on the first day of each calendar month, while many of the landlords demand payment of rent on a certain day in each lunar month (or "Chinese moon"); and, thus, the tenants frequently experience some difficulty in providing the payment of the rent demanded on such days.

7.—The practice is often indulged in by Chinese landlords, or agents employed by them, of demanding, in addition to rent, a further sum by way of "shoe money" or "dry rent," making it a condition of the tenancy that such additional sum be paid; and although it is provided by Section 3 of the Bill that no rent in excess of the "standard rent" shall be recoverable, steps other than by action in Hongkong for the recovery of rent may be taken by or on behalf of such landlords to obtain payment of the said additional sum, unless it be expressly provided by Ordinance that any agreement to pay the sum is illegal.

8.—Although it would appear from the definition in the Bill of a domestic tenement of the Hon. the Attorney-General as to the objects of and reasons for the Bill that its provisions apply to a school or club house if the master, proprietor, or person other than the caretaker interested therein, resides in the premises, it is not made clear that such is the case; while, on the other hand, it would seem that these provisions do not apply to a school or club house which is used for habitation only by a servant or servants. Your petitioners, therefore, in view of the fact that the use of private schools and club houses or meeting places of registered societies is absolutely necessary to very many tenants of domestic tenements, are desirous that the provisions of the Bill should be expressly made to apply to such buildings.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

# TWO GIRLS' ADVENTURES.

## WANTED TO BECOME ACTRESSES.

"The glare of the footlights," which serves the writers of novelettes to such good purpose, has its attractions for Chinese girls, apparently, as much as for their European sisters, and similarly, also, it proves too often a delusion and a snare.

Two bright and intelligent Chinese girls, 15 and 17 years of age, who gave evidence at the Magistrate's before Mr. Lindell, on Saturday, will go back to their homes with considerably more knowledge of the seamy side of life than they had when they went away.

Two men were "wanted" for harbouring the girls against the knowledge and consent of their parents. One—the principal—had absconded; the other was in the dock.

The girls said that they were persuaded by the two men, who passed as brothers, to come to Hongkong to be trained as actresses. They were taken to Chinese theatres, but suggestions of living an immoral life were made to them.

"Did your parents know of your going?" asked the Magistrate of the younger girl. "No, I did not tell them," was the reply. "Why not?" "I was afraid they would not consent," said the girl. "I know now that I did wrong, in that," she added. The other girl made a similar confession. She said that the man in the dock told them to call him "Uncle."

The "wicked uncle" of this sordid fairy story was sent to prison for six weeks. The Magistrate told him that if he had been the principal it would have been six months.

# CRACKER "BOMBS"

## PROHIBITED.

## GOVERNMENT TAKES TIME BY THE FORELOCK.

The following Order was made under section 16 of the Gunpowder and Fireworks Ordinance, 1901, by the Governor-in-Council on June 30th:

"No person shall make, sell, or have in his possession any fireworks which explode by detonation, or which contain any explosive ingredient or mixture other than black gunpowder, charcoal, sulphur and saltpetre."

A note appended states:—The object of this Order in Council is to prohibit the use of certain dangerous kinds of fireworks. The use of dangerous fireworks led to the loss of several lives at the time of the last Chinese New Year festival. The principal kinds of fireworks prohibited by this Order in Council are tai lui p'au, kam ts'in and tin kwong t'au.

# BANK NOTES AND RESERVES

## THE MONTHLY RETURN.

The following are the returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended June 30th, 1921, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$11,750,000	\$3,700,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	36,294,533	25,500,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.	1,206,755	530,000
Total	\$49,251,288	\$31,730,000

\* Sterling Securities, deposited with the Crown Agents, valued at \$250,000.  
† Securities with the Crown Agents, \$150,000.

9.—In the event of it being proposed by the landlords that they should be represented by counsel on the second or any subsequent reading of the Bill it is desired by your petitioners that they be informed of this fact in order that they may themselves take steps also to be represented.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Excellency, and the several members of the Legislative Council, will be pleased:

(1)—To reject the before-mentioned proposals which, it is anticipated, will be made by or on behalf of the landlords.

(2)—To amend the Bill by making provisions therein (a) for the right to collect monthly rent to be restricted to a specified day in each calendar month; (b) to render illegal any agreement to pay, and a punishable offence any attempt to recover, money in addition to rent as a consideration of tenancy; and (c) for the inclusion of private schools and registered club houses in the definition of "domestic tenements."

Mr. Mok Lai Chi, in forwarding us a copy of this petition, writes:—"Your readers will kindly note that our petition does not state anything in regard to one year's notice for removal. Our desire is to emphasize the fact that the landlord should not dispossess the tenant unless he can prove to the satisfaction of the judge that he is going to occupy same himself."

# THE VIEWS OF THE CHINESE

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak sends us the following corrected version of recommendation (c) of the majority report of the Special Committee appointed by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce:

(c) Where the landlord requires the premises for his own use or for extensive repairs or reconstruction of the whole building, he may give his tenants six months' notice to quit in the case of shops, and three months in the case of domestic tenements not used as shops. Where the premises are not required for any such purposes, notice to quit is not to be given during the operation of the Ordinance except in the circumstances specified in Section 4 (a), (b), (c) and (d) thereof.

# A WOMAN'S ALLEGATION.

An old woman charged before Mr. G. N. Orme, on Saturday morning, with having sold vegetables in Peking Road without a licence, complained that a wound on her head was caused by an Indian constable who arrested her striking her with his truncheon when she objected to his holding her by the arm.

The constable denied the allegation and declared that the woman ran away when she saw him coming and stumbled, hitting her head against the sharp edge of a pillar.

Inspector Spear said that as the woman had been in a cell all night, having been unable to get bail, he would not press the case, and would ask the Magistrate to discharge her with a caution. He understood that the *kyung* had raised a subscription to get the defendant a licence.

The woman was cautioned and discharged.

# LIFE BELTS RIPPED OPEN FOR THEIR CORK.

## BAD CASE OF PILFERAGE.

The loss of ship's lifebelts ripped open for their cork, was investigated by Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistrate's, on Saturday morning.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, on behalf of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, prosecuted a coal coolie for the theft of several pieces of cork on board the s.s. *Luna*.

The defendant was seen by the stewardess taking the cork off the ship after finishing work on Thursday evening.

Mr. A. Glendenning, Chief Officer of the ship, said that the canvas of the life belts was ripped open for the cork inside. He missed no fewer than 20 life belts from one locker on Thursday. On a previous occasion the ship had lost 84 life belts from another locker.

Inspector Spear, of the Water Police, said that the cork brought good prices at marine store dealers.

Mr. Lewis pressed for a heavy penalty as thefts from ships were again becoming numerous.

The Magistrate passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

Inspector Spear applied for stocks. The Magistrate: The theft was committed in the harbour, where will you put him?

Mr. Lewis suggested Wanchai, which, he said, was the centre for coal coolies. The Magistrate ordered four hours' stocks in lieu of the first day.

# ARMS AND THE SAMPAN.

## SMUGGLED REVOLVERS CONFISCATED.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistrate's, on Saturday morning, the mistress of a passenger sampan and her daughter-in-law were charged with having in their possession two new revolvers in holsters, and 250 rounds of ammunition. The first woman undertook all responsibility, declaring that the contraband had been left in her custody by a Japanese who had promised to call for it later. When she took charge of the bag, she did not know it contained contraband.

Inspector Spear, of the Water Police, said that when the sampan was searched inside the Yaumatei break-water, on Friday afternoon, the contraband was found concealed under the passenger seat. It appeared to him to be a clear case of attempting to smuggle into the Colony.

The Magistrate fined the first defendant \$150, and discharged the other. The contraband was confiscated.

# THE "GOOD" SAMARITAN.

## PAGAN VERSION OF THE STORY.

How a Chinese took advantage of another man's need was related to Mr. Lindell at the Magistrate, on Saturday. Three men were in the dock, charged with attempting to utter a forged Singapore \$1 note. The facts elicited were that the first man appealed to the second for money to buy food as he had no work. The response was that if he could change the note he would receive—not a commission—but a loan. Hard as the bargain was, drives must when the devil of hunger drives; the man accepted the terms and tried at two money-changers to get rid of the note, but without success. He was followed at a discreet distance by the principal rogue, who, of course, wanted to make sure of the lion's share of the spoil if the wretched, starving dupe was successful. The third defendant accompanied the second. Their operations attracted the attention of the police and they were arrested. The third man was discharged, there being no direct evidence against him; the second, the principal, was sent to prison for three months, and the third, and dupe, for six weeks.

# ARMAN'S GALLANT RESCUE.

A gallant deed performed in Mesopotamia last November is recounted in the *London Gazette* in connection with the award of a bar to the Distinguished Flying Cross to Flying Officer Dudley Lloyd Evans. It is narrated that Evans was accompanying another reconnaissance machine when the latter was compelled to make a forced landing in hostile country. A party of mounted Arabs immediately fired on the observer who was dismantling the Lewis gun, whereupon Evans landed at great peril, put the observer and pilot on his overloaded machine and returned to headquarters.

# THE H. B. WARING CO.

## "THE PURSE STRINGS."

If there be any household or general discussions during the days to come regarding allowances to wives, it will be mainly attributable to the H. B. Waring Co.'s presentation, on Saturday, of Bernard Parry's "The Purse Strings." The story of the revelation of the position of husband and wife in the control of the purse is told in quite original lines, and the dialogue bristles with epigrams of a highly diverting and truthful nature. The cast is a small one, and Saturday's acting was in keeping with what had been the order during the week. Mr. Charles Quartermain as a somewhat "silly ass" of a husband, gave a convincing and well thought out presentation. Miss Jeanette Sherwin again proved that she is possessed of a strong histrionic talent. In the third act the curtain fell on an amazing piece of finished acting on her part, which roused the audience to a frenzy of applause. A somewhat similar scene resulted at the close of the second act when the honours fell to Mr. Frederick Ammery, who throughout the piece sustained the character of Edward Abby, K.C., and carried conviction with every line he uttered. "Miss May Hallett," as Ida Bentley, the diplomatic widow, again demonstrated what a consummate actress she is. Her frequent appearances were always a source of enjoyment. In minor parts Mr. Madeline Grande and Mr. C. Wordley Hulst were quite efficient. The stage management was again perfect. At the close of the play Miss Jeanette Sherwin was the recipient of a floral offering, and the curtain had to be raised several times. Mr. Charles Quartermain, in the absence of Mr. H. B. Waring, expressed thanks for the appreciation shown by the audience, regretted the somewhat thin houses the Company has had to play to, and said the next time they must arrange to come in the cool weather.

# THE P. & O. SERVICE.

## DETAILS OF NEW SHIP.

### "MANELA."

As announced recently in these columns, the P. & O. Company have inaugurated a new passenger service to the Far East and the British India steamer *Manela* has started from London on her maiden voyage, as a P. & O. vessel, carrying cargo and a good number of passengers for Colombo, Straits, China and Japan. The *Manela* quite recently ran successful trials in Home waters, when a speed of over 14 knots was attained. The vessel is of the intermediate cargo and passenger type, with twin-screw turbine engines of the Brown Curtis double reduction geared type, constructed by the builders at their Stobrova engine works. The boilers and bunkers are so arranged that the vessel can work either on coal or on oil fuel. Accommodation is provided for about 100 first class and 80 second class passengers; the luncheon system being adopted so as to give direct light to every cabin. Large public rooms are provided for both classes on the promenade deck, a special feature of which is the larger extent of clear space for games and recreation.

The *Manela* carries a deadweight of 11,000 tons and the cargo arrangements are very complete. Ampho winch power is also provided.

# THE COAL INDUSTRY OF JAPAN.

According to the *Chugai Shogin*, the coal market in Japan remains inactive, and there is little or no hope of a revival in the near future. Quotations at present show a decline of about 50 per cent. as compared with the average price last year. The total quantity of coal brought over from last year was 1,479,000 tons, and in April an agreement was reached among mine-owners of Kyushu, Hokkaido and the Joban district to restrict the output. The average monthly output in the country last year was 2,250,000 tons, while during the first four months of this year it was 2,228,000 tons. The total output during 1920 was 27,020,000 tons, the figures showing a decline of 4,243,000 tons as compared with the preceding year. In 1919, when the market showed a boom unprecedented in history, the output amounted to 31,271,000 tons, this being a record for thirty years. The following table shows the output and export of coal since 1914:

	Output.	Export.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1914	22,263,000	3,587,000
1915	20,491,000	3,294,000
1916	22,901,000	3,016,000
1917	25,351,000	2,813,000
1918	25,029,000	2,197,000
1919	31,271,000	2,019,000

The import of foreign coal during 1917, 1918 and 1919 was 713,000, 767,000 and 705,000 tons respectively.

# AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE'S COURTSHIP.

The American millionaire lumberman, Mr. J. S. Joyce, says that during the fourteen months of his courtship and his brief period of matrimony with Peggy Hopkins, the artist's model and chorus girl, it cost him \$230,000. Mr. Joyce makes this declaration in answer to the demand of his wife for \$30,000 a year as temporary alimony and \$25,000 for lawyers' fees pending the hearing of his suit for annulment of the marriage and her counter-suit for divorce. The husband says he is unable to pay these amounts because he is still in debt for accounts which he ran up to provide his wife with luxuries. He declares she spent \$134,800 on jewels and contracted for \$100,000 worth in addition and says that while Peggy Hopkins was spending all this money his mother, the principal owner of the Joyce estate, one of the largest in the country, spent less than \$1,250 on herself.

# Bedsteads of Quality and Design.

We have just received a new consignment of British and American Metal Bedsteads in all Brass, Black and Brass, and White Enamel, in all sizes.

These Bedsteads are remarkable value, and we are offering them at almost pre-war prices.

We can give you a White Enamel French Bed at \$75, complete with spring; or a magnificent 4 Post, 2 inch square Pillar, Adams Design Brass Bedstead at \$575.

We have also a nice selection of Children's Cots and Cribs.

Galvanized all Metal Mattresses, Hair and Kapoc Mattresses, Box Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Etc.

Your inspection is cordially invited.

# Lane, Crawford & Co.,

## Furnishings Department.

# S FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF S

BY HOBBS, HART & CO.

PHILLIPS & SON.

ED. COTTERILL & CO.

S RELIABLE ENGLISH MAKERS S

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

# The Highest Choice

Do not let it be merely a question of initial cost when you make your choice of pianos. The matchless music of the All-British Piano has lifted it above the "price" atmosphere for all time.

PIANOS BY BROADWOOD, COLLARD, CHALLEN, ALLISON, BELL, Etc.

Our prices are far below the prices ruling at home at the present time.

# ANDERSON'S.

# "HOTEL DE FRANCE,"

23, BOULEVARD ROLLANDES, HANOI.

UNDER New Management. Most Comfortable Rooms with Private Sitting-Room and Bath-Room attached to each room. French Cooking. Several Small Dining-Rooms for Families.

[1003]

# Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

# GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS OUTFITTERS

# COOL SUMMER GARMENTS



SPECIALITIES! WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF "MORREYS" UNDERWEAR IN INDIA GAUZE, FINEST, ALL WOOL, ETC., ETC.

AGENTS FOR "AERTEX" AND "COTELLA"

"THE HOUSE FOR VALUE."

[87]



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Patrons.  
H.E. THE GOVERNOR, Sir R. E. STUBBS  
K.C.M.G., and Lady Stubbbs.  
President, Mr. JUSTICE GONZALEZ.  
Hon. Treasurer, J. H. BAXBY.  
Hon. Secretary, B. L. FROST.

THE objects of the Society are:—

1. The education of the people by propaganda etc., in the knowledge of the proper treatment of Dumb Animals.
  2. The appointment of a paid inspector to supervise the work.
  3. The possibility of taking over and running the Dogs' Home.
  4. The provision of drinking troughs for dogs in different parts of the Colony.
- The labour of other Charities is divided among many Associations but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless Dumb Animals.
- Those desirous of becoming Members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is \$2 for adults and 25 cents for Children, and those who wish to make it possible for the above objects to be carried out by making donations, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to the Hon. Treasurer, c/o The Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

[1185]

## NOTICE.

IF CARMEN BADARACO, who was residing at Macao last year, will communicate with the undersigned, she will hear of something to her advantage.  
LEO D'ALMADA E CASTRO,  
Solicitor,  
14, Des Vieux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

[1162]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Office to No. 61, Des Vieux Road Central, Second Floor, above The Mercury (Garage).  
MOW FUNG & CO., LIMITED.  
Hongkong, July 8th, 1921.

[1163]

## NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

THE CERTIFICATE for one Share No. 3141 in this Company standing in the name of RICHARD MCKELL CAMPBELL and HENRY MORRIS of Shanghai, China, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, the above Document be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Share will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.  
C. MONTAGUE EDE,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, June 22nd, 1921.

1087

## FOR SALE.

MARINE LOT with GODOWN thereon at Sun Shui Po. Government New Main Road from Kowloon City to Sun Shui Po. Terminates alongside property.  
For full particulars apply to—  
Box No. 1151,  
Care of Daily Press Office.

[1161]

## TO LET.

LARGE GODOWN at Wan-chai (known as Mody Godown).  
Apply to—  
LEE HYSAN & CO.,  
292, Queen's Road C.

[1150]

## TO LET.

GODOWN at Yeamati.  
For particulars apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

1146

## DAIRY FARM NEWS

Just received ex ss. "GLENLUCK" direct from the Scottish Fisheries:—  
FILLETS ... 80 cents per lb.  
HADDOKES ... 70 " "  
KIPPERS ... 60 " "  
RED HERRINGS ... 50 " "

## CHEESE

GRUYERE ... \$1.20 per lb.  
Gouda (Full Cream) ... \$1.25 " "  
EDAM ... \$3.50 " Can.  
THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

53

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.  
FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.  
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.  
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.  
Motor Launch "Dayspring."

68

## INTIMATIONS

## S.S. LYSER FOR SALE.

By PRIVATE TENDERS.

As she now lies in the Singapore roads off Tanjong Rhu.

## SPECIFICATION.

Woolen steamer (teak, oak and elm).  
Length between perpendiculars ... 233 ft. 9 in.  
Breadth overall ... 38 " 4 "  
Depth ... 20 " 8 "  
Draught loaded ... 19 " 0 "  
Net tonnage ... 1631  
Gross tonnage ... 1778  
Dead weight ... 2200 tons.  
Capacity of bunkers ... 300 tons.  
Built by BROSSARD MOPIN & CO., Haie Ho shipyard (Tientsin) in November 1920.  
Triple expansion steam engine 1000 I.H.P. built by Shanghai Dock. 2 boilers Scotch type built by Shanghai Dock, pressure 185 lbs.  
Electric light.  
Steam steering gear.  
6 cargo hoists.  
Capacity of the holds ... 88,000 cubic feet.  
"twindeck" ... 29,800 cubic feet.  
Accommodation for 8 first-class passengers.  
Shelter deck for deck passengers.  
Certificate of classification Bureau Veritas S.G.A./I.  
Tenders will be received up to the 31st July, 1921, by the Establishments BROSSARD MOPIN, (Incorporated in Tientsin), Singapore Messrs. Ets. Brossard Mopin do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

[1147]

SEALED proposals for the purchase of the U.S. Army Transport "CROOK", Manila Bay, will be received at the Office of the Department Quartermaster, U.S. Army Building, Muelle San Francisco, Manila, P.I., until 11 A.M., June 15th, 1921, at which time and place they will be opened.

## PARTIAL DESCRIPTION.

Twin Screw.  
Steel Hull.  
Tonnage (Gross) ... 4126 tons.  
Net ... 2703 " "  
Length ... 430' 3 1/2"  
Beam ... 47' 1"  
Moulded Depth ... 21' 3"  
Mean Draft Light ... 11' 11"  
Displacement (normal) ... 6600 tons.  
Builder capacity ... 1354 tons.  
Built in ... 1892.  
Speed ... 14 knots.  
Equipped with wireless.  
Full description of vessel, terms of sale, blank proposals, etc., may be obtained by applying to the American Consul-General, Hongkong.

1059

## A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 2A, D'Almeida Street. Telephone No. 2872.

## WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS:—  
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.  
THURSDAYS:—  
VALUABLE  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.  
SATURDAYS:—  
EXCELLENT  
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

We are  
giving away free

## LAST YEAR SEEDS

to make room  
for

## NEW SEASON SEEDS

expected shortly.

## GRACA &amp; CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG

P.O. Box 520

[58]

## ON SALE.

## "DIRECTORY &amp; CHRONICLE"

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES

Etc.

for 1921

59th ANNUAL EDITION containing 1,600 PAGES! 14 MAPS!

SPECIAL NEW MAP OF HONGKONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

Price ... \$12

Abridged Edition ... \$3

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK

## THE Steamship

"HALERIO"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after July 15th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 15th July, 1921, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 15th July by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goldard & Douglas, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1921. [1160]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

## THE Motorship

"GLENLUCK"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 13th July, 1921, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas, on 13th July, 1921, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1921. [1158]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 12th July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 7th, 1921. [1159]

## S.S. "CAP. ARCONA"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the Godowns and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 12th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 15th July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goldard & Douglas, on Tuesday, the 15th July, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

E. BODENFUSER, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, July 6th, 1921. [1156]

## TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

## PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

and

## POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat

Can be used either in conjunction, or

separately.

They will also be found invaluable for preventing and relieving Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

## PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

in Bottles at

50 cts. and \$1.00

## PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

in Boxes at

\$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Telephone 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 11th, 1921.

## A TRUCE IN IRELAND.

It is welcome news that a truce has been at last called in Ireland. Hostilities on both sides cease to-day pending the result of the negotiations which are now in progress with a view to discovering a basis of settlement of the unhappy differences which have so long prevailed regarding the government of Ireland. When His Majesty THE KING went to Belfast but three weeks ago to open the newly-created Parliament for the Northern portion of Ireland an atmosphere was evidently created which made possible the pourparlers that have since taken place. It was certainly a very noteworthy circumstance that the Sinn Fein and Nationalist members joined with the large party of loyalists in the demonstration of welcome accorded to His Majesty at Belfast. In opening the Parliament, His Majesty said he prayed that his coming to Ireland might prove to be the first step towards the end of the strife amongst the people, and whatever the creed they might profess, he appealed to all Irishmen to forbear, to conciliate, to forgive and to forget, and join in an era of peace, contentment, and goodwill towards one another. The visit did indeed prove "the first step." Very soon afterwards we had news of the Premier of the Belfast Parliament going to Dublin for a conference with the Nationalist leaders there; followed shortly afterwards by a further conference in which General Smuts participated. Presumably the object was to persuade the Nationalist leaders to establish the Parliament for the South which the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 contemplates as a means of putting an end to the unhappy state of affairs that

has so long prevailed. This notable Act recognises the aspirations of the great bulk of the Irish people, and gives to Ireland, South and North, wider powers than were contained in Mr. Gladstone's Bill of 1893, which was accepted by Mr. PARNELL, or in Mr. Asquith's Government of Ireland Act of 1914, which was accepted by Mr. REDMOND. It sets up a Parliament for Northern Ireland (i.e., the counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone, and the cities of Belfast and Londonderry), and another Parliament for Southern Ireland (i.e., the rest of Ireland)—a Government for Northern Ireland, to be administered under Ministers who must be members of the Parliament for Northern Ireland and responsible to it, and a Government for Southern Ireland to be administered under Ministers who must be members of the Parliament for Southern Ireland and responsible to it. Although at the beginning there are to be two Parliaments and two Governments, the Act contemplates and affords every facility for union between North and South, and empowers the two Parliaments by mutual agreement and joint action to terminate partition and to set up one Parliament for the whole of Ireland.

With a view to the eventual establishment of a single Parliament, and to bringing about harmonious action between the two Parliaments and Governments, there is created a bond of union in the meantime by means of a Council of Ireland, which is to consist of twenty representatives elected by each Parliament and a President nominated by the Lord Lieutenant. It will fall to the members of this body to initiate proposals for united action on the part of the two Parliaments and to bring forward these proposals in the respective Parliaments.

On the part of the South there has been, so far, a refusal to work the Act. Persistence in this attitude will entail the government of this part of Ireland under a system analogous to Crown Colony Government, which in turn would manifestly mean a perpetuation of the campaign of rapine and murder by which the Sinn Fein organisations have sought to make any Government but their own impossible in the country. The Government of Ireland Act gives to Ireland practically all the powers of self-government that the self-governing Dominions of the Empire enjoy. But Sinn Fein has demanded something more. Nothing but complete separation would satisfy them, and that is a surrender which no Imperial Government could ever afford to make—especially to a political group who in the war entered into traitorous relations with the Empire's enemies. We do not yet know the considerations which have brought them into conferences with the Government, but it is safe to assume that whatever further concessions on the part of the Government at Westminster may be considered possible they will certainly stop short of the lopping off of Ireland from the British Empire. No mediator more pre-eminently fitted to negotiate with the Sinn Fein leaders could possibly have been chosen than General SMUTS, once a highly successful military commander in the field against the British army, and to-day one of the stoutest pillars of the British Empire. His views on our Empire problems are well known. "There is only one solution," he said in the memorable speech at a banquet given in his honour in the Royal Gallery at the House of Lords in 1917, "and that is a solution supplied by our past traditions—the traditions of freedom, self-government and of the fullest development for all constituent parts of the Empire." Speaking on another occasion General Smuts said that it had been his desire and his striving for many years that the union of South Africa should be such a union as that between England and Scotland, "and not the sort of union they had had between England and Ireland." Since that speech was delivered the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, has been placed upon the Statute Book, and that Act may surely be cited as, if not the supreme, at least as a most conspicuous example of the spirit of liberty. To what extent it is possible for this spirit of liberty to go further it is difficult to see. However, General Smuts is a factor in the situation which inspires public confidence in the possibility of a peaceful settlement of the problem on a basis that will aim at strengthening the ties of Ireland to the Empire and not at their dissolution.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. U. Ramjan to be a Member of the Board of Education, vice Mr. A. F. Arculi, deceased.

The rainfall for June was 14.740 inches at the Royal Observatory on 25 days; 16.55 inches at the Botanical Gardens on 22 days and 20.32 inches at Tai-po, on 22 days.

Mr. W. E. Kirdy of the China Coast Officer Guild arrived here on Saturday morning by the s.s. *Shantung* and will remain in the Colony till the end of the month.

During last quarter, twelve samples of milk and eight of beer were examined at the Government Laboratory, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance, 1896. All were found to be genuine.

H.E. the Governor has appointed the Rev. C. B. Shann to act as a Member of the Board of Education during the absence from the Colony of the Rev. A. D. Stewart or until further notice.

The *Gazette* announces that H.E. the Governor, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been pleased to recognise Mr. Ugo Galluzzi as Vice-Consul for Italy at Hongkong.

H.E. the Governor has formally appointed His Honour Mr. Skinner Turner, a Judge of H.B.M. Supreme Court for China, to be a member of the Full Court of Hongkong for the Session beginning on or about July 19th.

The support of the general public is invited for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which has just been revived in the Colony. The objects of the Society and other particulars are announced in an advertisement, which appears in another column.

A Chinese was man fined \$25 or an alternative of three weeks' imprisonment at the Magistracy, on Saturday, for being in possession of a quantity of unwholesome pork at West Point. A certificate from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon stated that the pork was tainted and unfit for human consumption.

Forms of the Petition for Better Representation on the Legislative Council are now placed for signature at the following places:—Hongkong Club, Phoenix Club, Institution of Engineers, Kowloon Cricket Club, Kowloon Bowling Green Club, Wiseman Cafe.

A silver plate and a silver bowl for the ship were presented to Capt. L. R. M. Kerr, commander of the United States Army transport *Buford*, by the manager of the San Francisco office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha line, in recognition of *Buford* rescuing sixty-five Japanese from the burning T.K.K. freighter *Tokyo Maru*, off the Oregon coast on May 2nd.

The *Canton Times* reports that the Cantonese Army has recaptured Lin Yuen and adds: "The invaders in that section of the province are now being driven back to Kwangsi and it is expected that before another week the whole province will be free of all Kwangsi troops, while the Cantonese troops in the Wuchow section are now penetrating far into the heart of the Kwangsi province."

A Government of India, Home Department, resolution says: The Government of India have had under consideration the question of adopting a general policy of exclusion of foreigners from Government appointments and public offices in India. In August last, they addressed the Secretary of State on the subject and they are now pleased to announce the principles and rules which have been approved.

It is understood that Captain M. B. Shelley's successor at the Ipoh magistracy will be Mr. N. K. Bain, who is at present acting as District Officer, Port Dickson. Mr. Bain was recently, together with Mr. J. Y. Mills, D.P.P., Perak, appointed one of the examiners in law for the State of Perak. Mr. Bain is a son of the late Mr. George Murray Bain of Hongkong.

As an indication of the faith of the Wuchow business men in the notes issued by the Kwangtung Provincial Bank, the *Canton Times* is informed that the notes are now accepted at a 40 per cent. premium in Wuchow, while the notes issued by the Kwangsi militarists are accepted at a discount of 30 per cent. Previous to the occupation of Wuchow by the Cantonese, the notes issued by the Kwangtung Bank were not allowed in circulation by the Kwangsi militarists. Now that Wuchow is in the hands of the Cantonese, a large amount of these notes is in circulation.

The return of level and storage of water in the Reservoirs of the Colony on July 1st, 1921, showed 2,102.27 million gallons, the island against 1,717.07 million gallons for the same period last year and 352.50 in Kowloon the same as last year. The consumption of water on the island during June amounted to 258.59 million gallons, or 24.5 gallons per head of population. In Kowloon the consumption was 52.59 million gallons or 12.4 gallons per head. The Government Analysts report shows that the water was of excellent quality.

Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, K.C.B., in command of the China Squadron, is to visit Japan this month, with the warships *Hawkins*, *Cairo*, *Colombo*, *Curlew*, and *Ambrone* and a few submarines. The Admiral will travel on the yacht *Alacrity*. The programme is that the Admiral will reach Miyajima, in the Inland Sea, by July 23rd with the *Alacrity*, *Hawkins*, and *Guira*. The *Hawkins* and *Guira* will then proceed to Yokohama by July 28th, to stay until August 8th. The *Colombo* and *Curlew* make Kobe by July 24th and stay there until August 7th, and will be followed by the *Ambrone* and a few submarines, which are due there by August 7th and they will stay until August 17th. All these vessels, but the last mentioned, will assemble at Hakodadi on August 11th and leave on the 17th for Maastricht, South Korea, where they are due by the 19th and stay until the 22nd.



## IRISH PEACE PROSPECTS:

MR. DE VALERA'S PROCLAMATION.

## TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS:

FRENCH OBJECTIONS TO GERMAN METHODS.

## WAR IN ASIA MINOR:

NEW TURKISH OFFENSIVE.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY]

## A TRUCE IN IRELAND.

TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE.

LONDON, July 9th.

His Majesty the King gave an audience to Viscount Midleton on his return from Dublin.

It is officially announced in Dublin that Mr. De Valera has decided to accept Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to the conference in London, and instructed his supporters to cease attacks on Crown Forces and civilians, to prohibit the use of arms, to cease military manoeuvres, to abstain from interference with public and private property, to prevent action likely to cause a disturbance of the peace and to co-operate in providing an atmosphere in which peace discussions may be possible.

The Government has ordered the cessation of military and police raids, the restriction of military activity to the support of the police and civil duties, the removal of curfew restrictions, and the suspension of the despatch of reinforcements. The functions of the police in Dublin will be carried on by the Metropolitan Police.

## MR. DE VALERA'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, July 10th.

The following proclamation issued by Mr. De Valera is significant:—

"During the truce, each soldier and citizen must regard himself as the custodian of the nation's honour. Your discipline must prove it that this is a struggle of an organised nation. In the negotiations initiated, your representatives will do their utmost to secure a just and peaceful termination of this struggle, but history, particularly our history, and the character of the issue which will be decided, are a warning against undue confidence. An unbending determination to endure all that may still be necessary, and a fortitude such as you have shown during all recent sufferings may be required. These alone will lead to the desired peace. Should force be resumed against our nation, you must be ready to do your part once more and resist. Thus, alone, will you secure the final abandonment of force and the acceptance of justice as the arbiter."

## LORD DERBY'S WARNING.

LEIPZIG, July 9th.

The *Sunday Express* expects that Mr. Lloyd George will meet Mr. De Valera within a few days. The Cabinet is determined that no time shall be lost. The journal declares that General Smuts, who has done so much to create a hopeful atmosphere, will take a prominent part in the negotiations, if the Irish representatives agree.

Lord Derby's insistence, last night, that "we must be prepared to make sacrifices, even to the extent of giving full financial control to Ireland but with restrictions as regards the National Debt, the army and the navy, to secure settlement," indicates the new spirit abroad.

The *Sunday Express* reports that Professor McNeil and Mr. Michael Collins are likely to accompany Mr. De Valera to London.

EARLIER CABLES.

## THE DUBLIN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 8th.

The Irish Peace Conference was resumed at the Mansion House, Dublin. Public interest has been immensely stimulated by events since Monday, notably by the visit of General Smuts, which has given a strong fillip to the hopes for a settlement. The crowd which filled the whole space in front of the building was in excellent humour and cheered all the members of the Conference impartially.

While the Conference was sitting members of the crowd recited the Rosary and other prayers for its success. Men were bare-headed and many knelt in the street.

The Irish Conference continued all day, not concluding before eight o'clock.

Late in the afternoon the waiting crowd was amazed to see General Macready, the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, motor up and enter the Conference chamber, where he remained for an hour. He then left and returned later, staying for a few minutes until the Conference broke up.

## BLOODSHED TO CEASE.

A Sinn Féin communiqué was issued later and stated that Mr. De Valera had informed the Conference of the terms in which it was proposed to reply to Mr. Lloyd George's invitation. At a previous session of the Conference he expressed the view that it was impossible to negotiate with a hope of success unless bloodshed ceased. A letter from Mr. Lloyd George to Lord Midleton was read concurring, and indicating the British Government's assent to mutual suspension of operations.

## DRAMATIC SCENES IN DUBLIN.

It is officially announced that in accordance with an offer by Mr. Lloyd George and a favourable reply from Mr. De Valera, it has been arranged that hostilities shall cease in Ireland at noon on July 11th.

## SCENES IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, July 9th.

When the Conference at the Mansion House broke up there occurred what was probably the most dramatic scene witnessed in Irish history.

The first intimation of the truce decision was conveyed to the crowds by the Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Duggan, a member of Dail Eireann. Amid tremendous cheering the former declared that the moment was the brightest and happiest in his life, after which Mr. Duggan announced the truce. This was followed by an unprecedented uproar of cheers and excitement. The crowd remained singing patriotic airs for an hour. All cheered the departing Sinn Féin leaders.

The climax was reached upon the appearance of Mr. De Valera, surrounded by a bodyguard. Crowds surged around him shaking his hand, and attempts were made to chair him. His car slowly moved off, laden with clinging figures wildly cheering.

First impressions in Dublin are that the results of the Conference have exceeded the hopes of the greatest optimists. In Dublin it is emphasised firstly, that Mr. De Valera is going to London to see Mr. Lloyd George, and secondly, that a suitable atmosphere for peace will be created by the cessation of hostilities.

The news created a sensation in London. The first opinion expressed was "That's Smuts," and that it is the greatest triumph of the Empire.

## MR. DE VALERA AGREES TO A CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

LATER.

Mr. De Valera has replied to Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to a conference in London expressing readiness to meet and discuss upon what basis such Conference can hope to achieve a peaceful Irish settlement. Mr. De Valera says Irishmen share the desire for feelings of brotherly harmony, and that his decision has been reached after securing the views of the representatives of the minority of the Irish nation.

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

APPRECIATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, July 8th.

Conference communiqué state that Mr. Sastri made a statement in connection with the position of British India in the Dominions and Colonies, after which the question was referred to a committee.

A discussion followed regarding the League of Nations, all the Premiers and Lord Curzon participating. There was very general appreciation of the value of the League and its claim to Empire support as a step forward in the regulation of international affairs.

## GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE.

HEAVY DROP CAUSED BY COAL STRIKE.

LONDON, July 8th.

The effects of the coal stoppage are again strikingly illustrated in the Board of Trade returns which show that the imports for June were £83,000,000 and exports £29,000,000—decrease of £22,000,000 and £78,000,000, respectively, as compared with June, 1920. Imports for the three months ending June 30th amount to £271,500,000 and exports to £269,000,000—decrease of £461,250,000 and £268,500,000, respectively, as compared with the corresponding period of 1920.

## WASHINGTON, LABOUR CONFERENCE.

BRITISH ADHESION TO FIVE OF THE CONVENTIONS.

LONDON, July 9th.

The *London Gazette* publishes Orders in Council approving five conventions adopted by the Labour Conference at Washington in November—namely, those dealing with unemployment, night employment of women, night work of young persons in industry, minimum age for the industrial employment of children, and the minimum age for the employment of children at sea.

LATEST CABLES.

## U.S. HEAT WAVE.

MANY BECOME INSANE.

NEW YORK, July 10th.

A heat wave is passing over the whole of the United States. It is almost unbearable, owing to the great humidity. Many deaths have taken place through sunstroke. In all the large cities, especially in New York, owing to the crowded tenements, the poor are sleeping outdoors on the benches and in the parks. Children, in their bathing suits, are flocking to the fire stations, where they have shower baths in the streets by means of fire-hoses. Many persons have been maddened by the heat. A number have been killed by falling from roofs where they were trying to sleep.

## MYSTERY SHIP.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK.

LONDON, July 9th.

The excitement created by the *Mundana* reports has been intensified in New York, to-day, owing to the inability of the naval wireless to speak to another American liner *Callo*, which left Buenos Aires on June 20th, and carried seventy passengers, also gold. There is no news of her for the past four days.

## U.S. MINERS' UNREST.

ARRESTS OF LEADERS.

WILLIAMS TOWN.

West Virginia, July 9th.

Mr. David Robb, Financial Secretary of the United Mine-workers of America, and eleven other labour leaders have been arrested on a charge of unlawful assemblage.

## MEXICO OIL TAX TROUBLE.

STATE DEPARTMENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.

The State Department states that the two warships despatched to Tampico will shortly be withdrawn.

## THE WAR IN ASIA MINOR.

NEW TURKISH OFFENSIVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 9th.

It is reported that the Turks have begun an offensive on the Brusa front.

EARLIER CABLES.

## COMPLETE DISTORTION OF FACTS.

LONDON, July 7th.

A message has been received from Mustafa Kemal completely distorting the facts in regard to the proposed meeting with General Harrington, falsely representing that the British suggested the meeting and declaring that he was willing to negotiate, provided that the whole Turkish programme, namely, the complete control of Constantinople and the Straits, the return of Thrace and Smyrna, etc., be accepted.

By the Allies' agreement General Harrington was strictly instructed not to negotiate, only to hear Mustafa's case.

General Harrington is still at Constantinople and his next step will be to send a reply to Mustafa.

## POURPARLERS BROKEN OFF.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8th.

The pourparlers of the projected interview between General Harrington and Mustafa Kemal have been broken off owing to the latter's false representations in the preliminary demands.

## PORT OF LONDON EXTENSION.

KING'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING CEREMONY.

LONDON, July 8th.

A striking river pageant was witnessed on the occasion of the King opening the dock extension mentioned in the message of the 7th inst. Their Majesties, the Duke of York, and Princess Mary travelling in a steamer from Westminster. Vessels on the river were beflagged, and big crowds on the banks heartily cheered.

The King, replying to an address from the Port of London Authority, said that the new dock, which would be known as King George V. Dock, promised greatly to increase the efficiency and prosperity of the port, as it would be able to accommodate vessels far bigger than ever before entered the port, and was equipped with the finest and most modern buildings and machinery, so that cargoes could be loaded and unloaded more speedily. His Majesty was confident that London would maintain its position as the foremost port in the world.

LATEST CABLES.

## TRIBUTE TO FRANCE.

GERMAN MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

PARIS, July 9th (delayed).

At Hamburg, Herr Rathenau, in a speech, said that it is to the merit of French statesmen to have understood that German work can contribute towards the restoration of the devastated provinces in France. Conversations in Wiesbaden took place from this point of view, and pourparlers between the representatives of both the Governments continue.

Herr Rathenau added that French statesmen were desirous to come to an agreement with the Germans about the programme of payments in kind.—Hansa.

## TRIAL OF WAR CRIMINALS.

DEPARTURE OF FRENCH DELEGATION.

LEIPZIG, July 9th.

The French delegation and witnesses, at the Supreme Court, have departed, having been recalled to Paris by the Government.

## PARIS PRESS OPINION.

PARIS, July 9th.

The papers unanimously approve of the recall and declare that the scandalous parody of justice at Leipzig has forced the reopening of the question of the punishment of war criminals.

## TRIALS CONTINUE.

LEIPZIG, July 9th.

The trials of General von Schreck and General von Kruka and others, continue, despite the departure of the French delegates.

## REQUEST TO BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, July 9th.

The French Ambassador has requested the Belgian Foreign Office not to send a further delegation to Leipzig.

## TWO GENERALS ACQUITTED.

LONDON, July 10th.

The Leipzig Court has acquitted General von Schack and General von Kruka.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## FRANCE DISGUSTED.

LONDON, July 8th.

France is disgusted with the results of the Leipzig trials. It is reported that M. Briand has telegraphically recalled the French representatives, and has suggested that Britain and Belgium act similarly.

A Berlin message states that the Foreign Minister has expressed regret to the French Ambassador at the anti-French demonstration after the acquittal of Stenger, and said that he had asked the Saxon Government to take steps to prevent a recurrence.

## TWO GENERALS ON TRIAL.

LEIPZIG, July 8th.

The Supreme Court has begun the trial of Generals von Schack and von Kruka on a charge of neglectfully causing an outbreak of typhoid in the war prisoners' camp at Niederzwehen, whereby three thousand French prisoners died.

## BRITAIN'S DAVIS CUP TEAM.

THE NEW SELECTION.

LONDON, July 8th.

J. B. Gilbert, who has been selected for the British Davis Cup team to go to America, instead of Cecil Campbell, who was unable to accept, is a left-hander with an attractive style, and sound all-round methods. He won the All-England Plate at Wimbledon, defeating Fisher by two sets to one.

## GANDHI'S BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN.

BOMBAY, July 8th.

Mr. Gandhi has opened a campaign to boycott foreign cloth and has asked the millowners for an assurance that they will not raise prices if the demand for Indian cloth is increased owing to the boycott of foreign goods.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 8th.

Surrey won by 229 runs.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN FRANCE.

SITUATION IMPROVING.

PARIS, July 8th.

The Senate has voted Fr. 10,600,000 for the relief of distress owing to unemployment. A Senator, in opposing, said that only 55,000 were now unemployed in France as compared with 90,000 in May.

## HONOUR FOR GENERAL NOLLET.

PARIS, July 8th.

General Nollet, president of the Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control, has been promoted a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

LATEST CABLES.

## FAR EASTERN CARLE NEWS.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LONDON, July 8th.

As regards Mr. Lloyd George's reply in the House of Commons mentioned in a cable of the 7th inst., a message from Washington announces that the State Department has not received any formal communication from Great Britain on the subject of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

The previous cable stated that Great Britain was communicating with the United States and China, as well as with Japan.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL TO UNITED STATES.

LONDON, July 9th.

Reuter learns that the British Government submitted no formal proposal for a conference regarding the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, the general question of the Pacific or disarmament to the United States Government, but it has not lost the opportunity of showing that it would welcome such a proposal by the Washington Government.

## THE KING'S MEDIATION.

LONDON, July 10th.

A revelation of the great part played by His Majesty the King, not only in connection with Ireland but in removing the threatened hitch in Anglo-American relations is made by the *Observer*, which says that the statement of the Premier in the House of Commons, on July 7th, in regard to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance threatened to endanger the project of the Pacific Conference, because the American Government could not usefully enter the conference as a result of the British suggestion, which would be derogatory to President Harding's position and might easily seem to many Americans to be a manoeuvre in the interests of Japan.

His Majesty the King and the American Ambassador had an earnest and important conversation at a ball at Buckingham Palace on the evening of July 7th, which was given in honour of their Belgian Majesties, following which the Premier's words about replies received from the United States were deleted from the Hansard. Thus, it was left to the United States not only to issue a formal invitation to a conference, but to propose the terms of reference.

In his statement in the House of Commons, on July 7th, replying to a number of questions regarding the present position of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Mr. Lloyd George said that he hoped soon to be able to make a statement on the subject, possibly on July 11th. This, he said, depended on the replies received from the United States, from Japan, and from China, but a premature declaration would interfere with the success of the negotiations now proceeding.

## ATTITUDE OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

PARIS, July 10th.

Le *Matin* says that the French Government is extremely favourable to the proposed Pacific Conference, and has already communicated its views to Great Britain.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

STIVING HARD TO SECURE A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION.

PARIS, July 8th.

M. Briand, in the Chamber, stated that the Government was striving hard to secure a satisfactory solution of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. Pourparlers were proceeding with China with the object of finding means of maintaining an enterprise which had rendered and should render great service both to France and to China.

## PROSECUTION FOR ALLEGED FORGERY.

PARIS, July 8th.

M. Briand, in a statement, says that judicial authorities alone could appropriate responsibilities for the administration of the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The Minister of Justice is already prosecuting certain "X" (?) for forgery and a newspaper for uttering the forgery in connection with the publication of a telegram signed "Leygues, Minister of Marine" to the French Ambassador in London regarding the Banque, which was actually signed by M. Philippe Berthelot.

## FRENCH DIPLOCY'S HOPES.

PARIS, July 6th (delayed).

According to the papers the prospects of the Banque Industrielle de Chine are brightening up. The deputy M. Outrey is bringing the affair before the Chamber soon, and is hopeful that the Finance Minister will be given full power to intervene.—Hansa.

## CONSENSUS TO TAKE OVER TASK.

PARIS, July 7th (delayed).

Speaking at the Financial and Foreign Affairs Committees of the Senate, M. Briand stated that the Government will endeavour further to remedy the situation created by the affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

All members of both the Committees expressed approval of the attitude of the Government, which, according to the newspapers, intends to take measures for the creation of a large consortium charged with carrying on the operations of the Banque Industrielle.—Hansa.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

LATEST CABLES.

## EARL DISAPPEARS.

COWES MYSTERY.

LONDON, July 10th.

The Earl of Craven has mysteriously disappeared from his yacht at Cowes. It is thought that he fell overboard accidentally at midnight, and was drowned.

## INTERNATIONAL VARSITY TENNIS.

SEABRIGHT (NEW JERSEY), July 10th.

In the International University Lawn Tennis Tournament, Princeton beat Oxford and Cambridge by 3 to 2 matches, thus taking the series by 5 to 4.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 10th.

The death is announced of Charles Dawson, ex-billiard champion.

## ROYAL VISIT TO CHANNEL ISLANDS.

LONDON, July 10th.

Their Majesties and Princess Mary left for Portsmouth, this morning, on the royal yacht, escorted by three destroyers, to visit the Channel Islands.

## ALIGARR RIOT.

BOMBAY, July 9th.

Order has been restored in Aligarh where disturbances had taken place, owing to the arrest of a political agitator.

## LORD BYNG.

LONDON, July 9th.

The Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred on Lord Byng.

EARLIER CABLES.

## AMERICA AND THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES.

MR. HUGHES' EXPURGATED VERSION.

WASHINGTON, July 8th.

Being of the opinion that the interests of the United States can only be properly safeguarded by the Treaty of Versailles, Mr. Hughes has prepared an expurgated version of the Treaty, which, it is considered, will command the necessary majority in the Senate, and in which, for "Council of the League of Nations" is substituted "principal Allied and Associated Powers." Part IV is mostly retained, with the exception, for example, that the clauses dealing with the Shantung Peninsula are eliminated. American representation on the Reparations Commission is, however, assured. Mr. Hughes' principle appears to be the retention of clauses in which the United States are directly interested or which are unlikely to entangle the United States in European affairs.

## CHINESE WIRELESS CONTRACT DISPUTE.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.

Replying to the Chinese Minister, the State Department declares that the United States will support the rights of the Federal Telegraph Company, under its contract with the Chinese Government, for the erection of wireless stations at Shanghai and elsewhere, despite the protests of Great Britain, Japan and Denmark.

## JAPANESE PRINCE'S VISIT TO ROME.

ROME, July 9th.

Negotiations are going on aiming at arranging for Prince Hirohito to receive Gabriel d'Annunzio, but it is uncertain whether these will succeed. According to present plans, d'Annunzio will come to Rome by aeroplane from Lake Garda, where he is staying, bringing to Prince Hirohito and the Japanese nation a message from the youth of Italy expressing a desire for the closest friendship with the youth of Japan.

JAPANESE TRAINS FRANCE.

PARIS, July 6th (delayed).

The Japanese Crown Prince gave a private dinner at the Embassy at which, among other prominent people, were Marshal Petain, Marshal D'Espercy, Admiral Granet, the Rector of Paris University, and M. L'Amade, head of the Law School.

The Japanese Ambassador visited M. Briand to express his Government's thanks for the spontaneous and most cordial reception given everywhere in France to the Japanese Crown Prince.

At Toulon Franco-Japanese festivity is proceeding. Vice-Admiral Oguri and staff attended a brilliant reception on board the French flagship.—Hansa.

## DEPARTURE FROM TOULON.

PARIS, July 7th (delayed).

The Japanese Crown Prince has left Paris for Toulon, where he will embark to-morrow for Rome.—Hansa.





## THEATRE ROYAL.

RETURN VISIT BY GENERAL REQUEST  
of the  
**BANDMAN OPERA CO.**

Miss DIANA PATRICK

MON.	July 18th.	"BRAN PLE."
TUES.	July 19th.	"AFGAR."
WED.	July 20th.	"IRENE."
THURS.	July 21st.	"THE BETTER OLE."
FRI.	July 22nd.	"WHO'S HOOPER."

Booking at MOUTHERS, Tinsbury, July 12th.  
Prices: \$4, \$2 & 1. Overture at 9.15 prompt. [1164]

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Tokyo — Tor Hotel	Fujiya Hotel	Shimonoseki — San-ya Hotel
IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)		
Taihoku — Taiwan Railway Hotel		
IN CHOSEN		
Kaipo (Seoul) — Chosen Hotel	Changchun — Yamato Hotel	Hotel (Mukden) — Yamato Hotel
Fusan — Fusan Station Hotel	Dairen — Yamato Hotel	Ryogun Port Arthur — Yamato Hotel
Shingishu — Shingishu Station Hotel	Hoshigaura — Yamato Hotel	

## TURKISH "OLD PARR."

PRESCRIPTION FOR LONG LIFE.

The Constantinople correspondent of *The Times* writes that a little while ago an unusually enterprising local journalist in Constantinople unearthed an ancient man named Zorah, who was said to claim to have lived more than twice the traditional span of three score years and ten allotted to human life.

Investigation proved that the ancient was not merely the creation of Byzantine journalism. He lives and moves and has his being in the quarter known as Top Haneh, where the grimy small arm factory stands on the edge of the Blue Bosphorus. There, in the humble and not over-clean coffee shop, Zorah receives the curious infidels who come to visit him, question him, and sometime photograph him—but who never fail to leave a pecuniary souvenir of their appreciation. He is, nevertheless, to-day somewhat wary of strangers, for during the war some German professors insisted upon taking samples of his hair and blood—a proceeding to which he objected strongly.

NEARING 140.

Zorah is a Kurd, and says he was born in Bitlis in the Mahomedan year 1911. As the present secular year of the Mahomedan calendar is 1357, this would make his age 140 years. It is not quite clear, however, whether he reckons by the secular or the sacred year, although in either case he would be an amazingly old man. The present year is 1350 of the Hegira, and by this reckoning Zorah's age would be 135 lunar, or about 135 solar, years. It is unfortunate that no records of birth or death are available to substantiate the old man's claims.

Except that his throat is withered and loose skinned beneath his white beard, nothing in his appearance indicates his having reached an extraordinary old age. His sunburnt face is a tangled network of wrinkles, but his back is no more bent than that of any other human; for that is Zorah's calling, and when a porter cultivates the habit of carrying heavy loads upon his back he develops an habitual stoop.

Zorah's longevity is not inherited; his father lived for 70 years, and his mother for 80 years. He considers they were cut off in their prime, for he has not a son now living in his native Bitlis who was born nearly 90 years ago. Mashallah! And has he not his sprightly daughter Gule, no more than one and sixty years old? True, there were eight other sons and two other daughters but they have all been gathered to their fathers—and mothers, for the ancient has survived four spouses, as well as four-fifths of his children. Allah is merciful and compassionate, and Zorah enjoys such health that he considers himself only just past his prime. He can carry two hundred-weight on his back, and complains bitterly against the British who, when they took over the arms factory, insisted upon his working after a paltry 50 years service.

## SOME OF THE SECRETS.

Those who seek for an elixir vitae will be interested to hear the details of the regimen which Zorah says he has followed regularly for many decades:—

(1.)—A cold bath every morning. (This was calculated to please the obviously British interviewer.)  
(2.)—No meat, no alcohol, no tobacco. (In answer to an American present, Zorah emphatically denied that he had ever heard of Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson.)  
(3.)—Plenty of "yagurt" (boiled milk curdled by yeast) with sugar, and as much bread, cheese, and sweets as he can eat.

(4.)—A drink of water once a week; at other times plenty of very sweet, weak tea, without milk.  
Zorah came to Constantinople from Trebizond at the age of 37, when Sultan Mahmud II. was on the throne, and he remembers the slaughter of the Janissaries in 1826 by the orders of that monarch, who is known in Turkish history as "The Reformer." He was in his second youth when he went with the Turkish Army to the Crimea and fought throughout that campaign without ceasing. Nearly 60 years later having served the Sultan and Caliph in various parts of the Empire, he enlisted as a volunteer during the Balkan War and helped to hold the Bulgars at bay at Chataldja.

So far Zorah's story is astonishing, but not too difficult of credence. He makes one statement, however, which calls for a somewhat lengthy pause for reflection: he says that when he had reached the age of 100 years beneficent nature endowed him with a third set of teeth!

Nature has undoubtedly favoured Zorah with marvellous vitality, and there is no reason to believe that this has been at the expense of his imaginative powers.

Thomas Parr, "Old Parr," as he was called, was reputed to have been born in a Shropshire village in 1483. He died in 1655.

## ASLEEP ON A MINE.

A drifting mine which came ashore on the Durham coast some time ago, gave rise to an amusing incident which might, however, have easily resulted in a tragedy.

On a Saturday afternoon, the Mine-sweeping Division at the Admiralty received a long-distance telephone call from the local Durham police, who stated that a mine had been washed ashore, but that before they or the Coastguard could warn people off, a miner—who had lunched well—had clambered on top of it and gone to sleep.

What were they to do? They were given strict injunctions not to attempt to arouse the man, because in waking up suddenly he might break one of the "horns," with disastrous results to himself and others.

Two hours later the police, in a very relieved voice, reported that the man had awakened of his own accord and had slid off the mine into safety.—*Morning Post.*

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Each Capsule bears the name.  
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## "BENEATH BIG BEN."

Mr. Richard Turtle, of the Sergeant-at-Arms Department of the House of Commons, gave a lecture at the Essex Hall, last month, on the Houses of Parliament. The meeting was held in connection with the Overseas Club and Patriotic League, and was presided over by Sir Howard de Grey, secretary of the Empire Parliamentary Association. Drawing upon recollections of an association with Parliament which has lasted twenty-six years, Mr. Turtle spoke of many interesting happenings within his own experience. In addition, he traced the evolution of St. Stephen's from its earliest beginnings, and explained many points of Parliamentary etiquette and order which might otherwise have remained mysteries to those of his auditors who came from overseas. For example, he said that the reason the Speaker names a member who "catches his eye" is that in a past century the Speaker of the day was afflicted with a squint, and this, as might be imagined, led to considerable confusion. He also recalled the little-known circumstance that at one time members were accompanied in old St. Stephen's Hall by their wives and sisters, and narrated the incident which eventually led to their exclusion. On the eve of an important debate members arrived to find every seat occupied by ladies. An irate naval captain declared that he "spied strangers," which led to the order that the ladies must leave, but the utmost persuasion of the sergeant-at-arms and his staff could not secure its execution, in less than two hours. After that, no ladies were seen in the House of Commons chamber for fifty years.

Mr. Turtle illustrated the history of St. Stephen's by lantern reproductions of the famous panel paintings upon its walls, and, further, gave the following dimensions of the two Houses, which may not be generally known: The two Houses together cover eight acres of ground, contain eleven courtyards lighting 1,100 rooms, and upwards of 700 monuments and 100 staircases. The Victoria Tower, is 340ft high by 40ft square, and the largest flag flown from its staff is 37ft. by 20ft. Each of the four dials of Big Ben is 20ft. in diameter and weighs four tons. The big hand of the clock is 14ft. in length, the small one 9ft.; the length of its hour figure is 2ft. up every third day by a small electric machine. "Big Ben" itself weighs 131 tons; the original bell to which it is successor having weighed 10 tons.

## SANTARY WASHABLE HALL'S DISTEMPER

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Hall's Distemper is applied with a whitewash brush, saving much in the cost of labour.  
It sets hard, kills microbes and vermin, and disinfects.

It is made in a wide range of 70 colours, including rich dark as well as light tints. The colours never fade, enabling furniture and pictures to be moved about a room without showing discoloured walls.

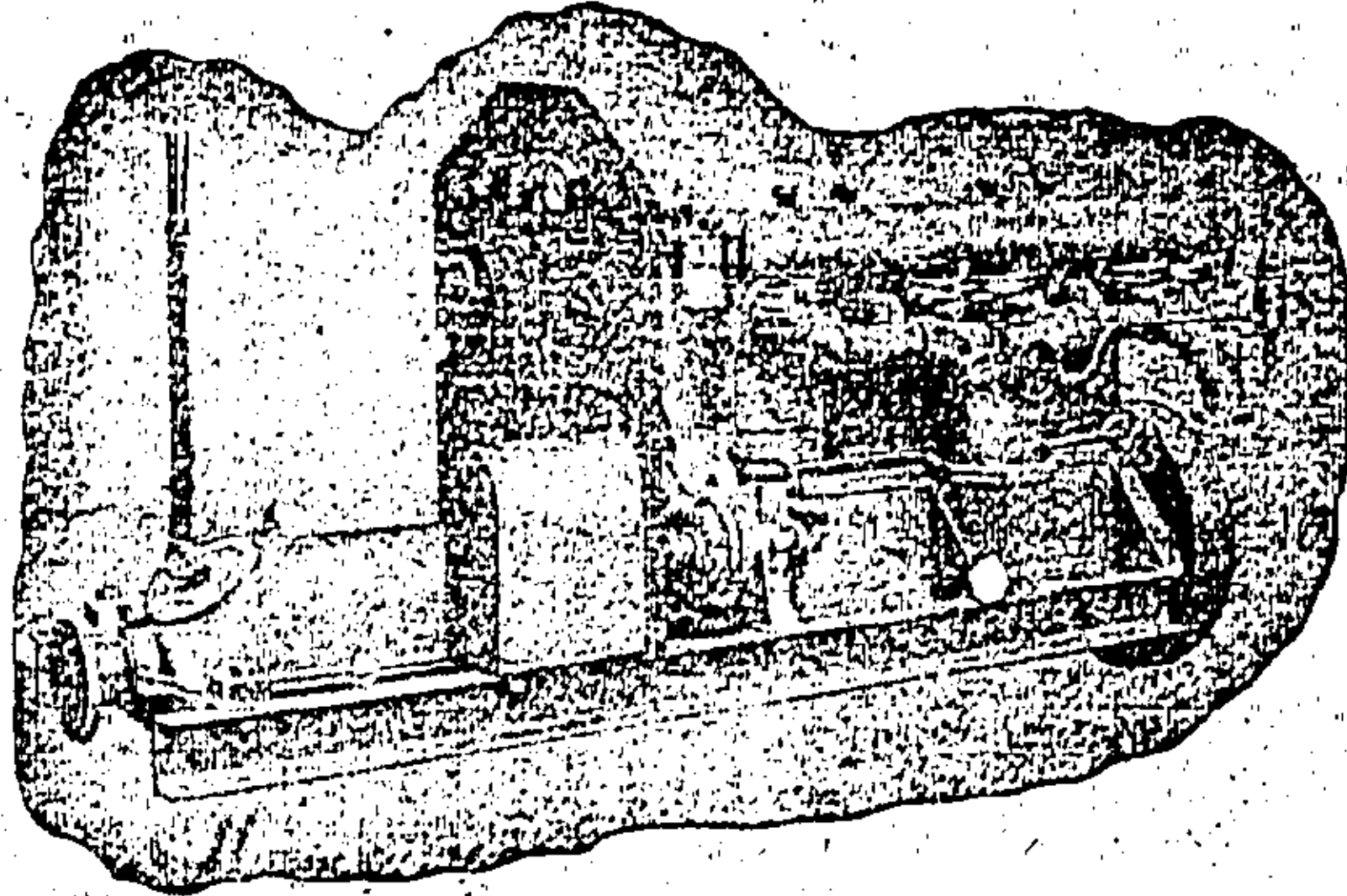
Hall's Distemper decoration may be washed by lightly sponging down with clean tepid water. It remains clean, sweet and fresh for years.

Shade card and full particulars post free on application to:—

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A first-class British-made Motor at a reasonable price.  
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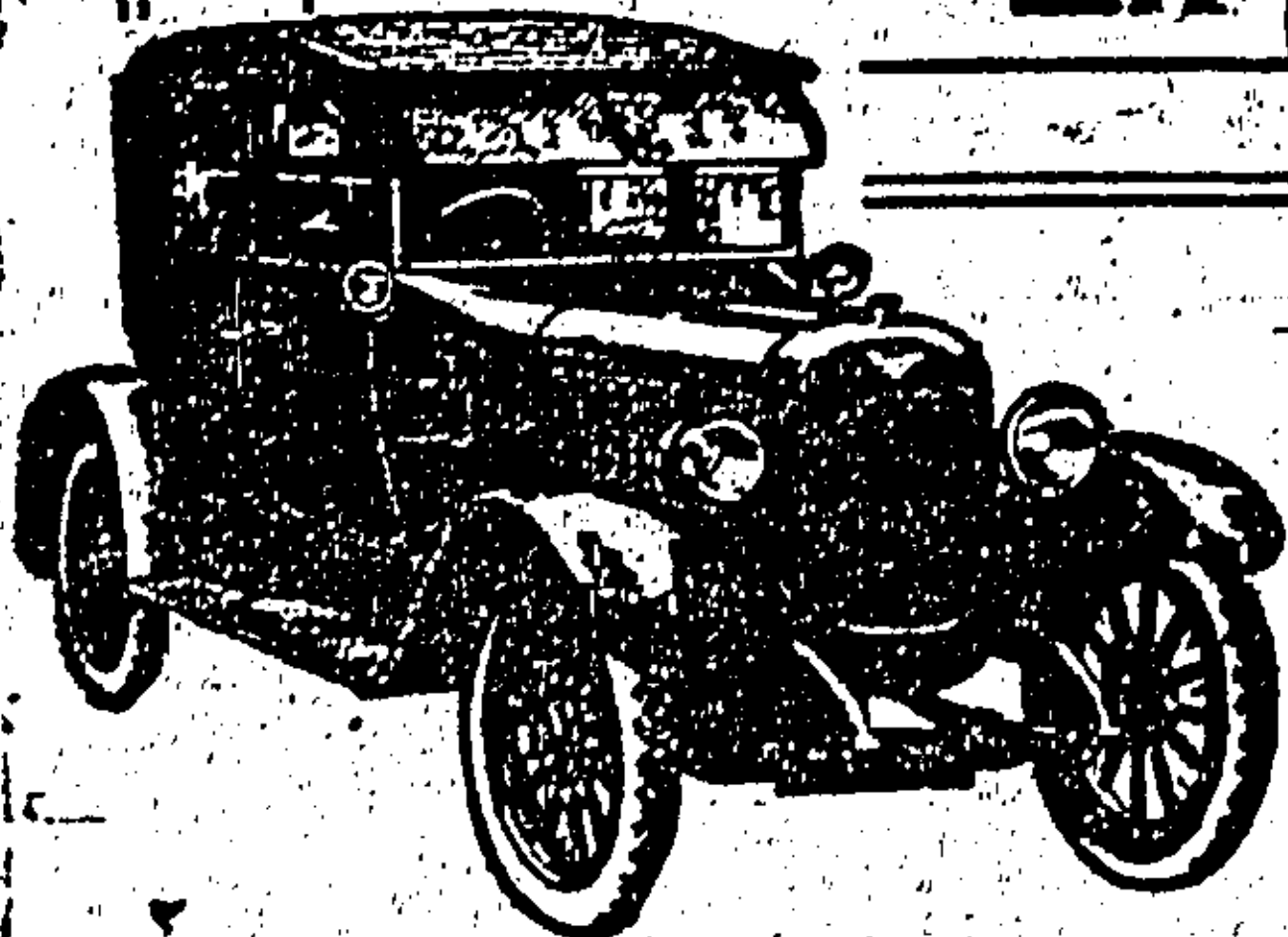
## The AUSTIN TWENTY

### A Triumph of British Industry

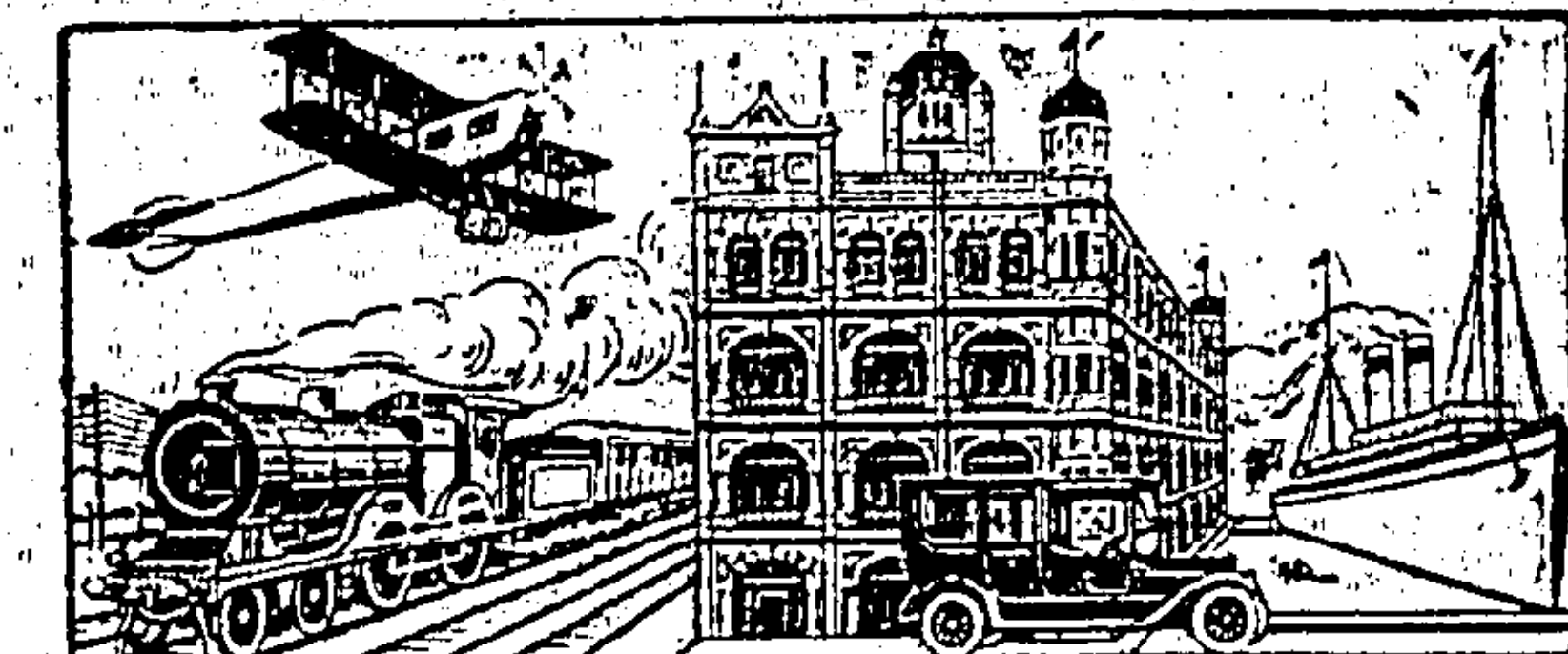
Built at the largest automobile works in the Empire and of world-wide fame for the remarkable successes it has attained in trials and tests, the Austin Twenty demands the instant attention of overseas motorists. In the Austin Twenty you have a super-car at a moderate price. It is a thoroughly tested car, built upon proven principles, and particularly suitable for overseas conditions. Get in touch with local distributors.



To whom please apply the name of Agent and make a note of the name of the car.



THE AUSTIN MOTOR Co., Ltd., Northfield, Birmingham, England



FIRST QUALITY

## English Varnishes

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HOUSES, SALOONS OF SHIPS, RAILWAY COACHES,  
MOTOR CARS, FURNITURE, LOCOMOTIVES, etc., etc.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Oldest Firm of Varnish Makers in the World.

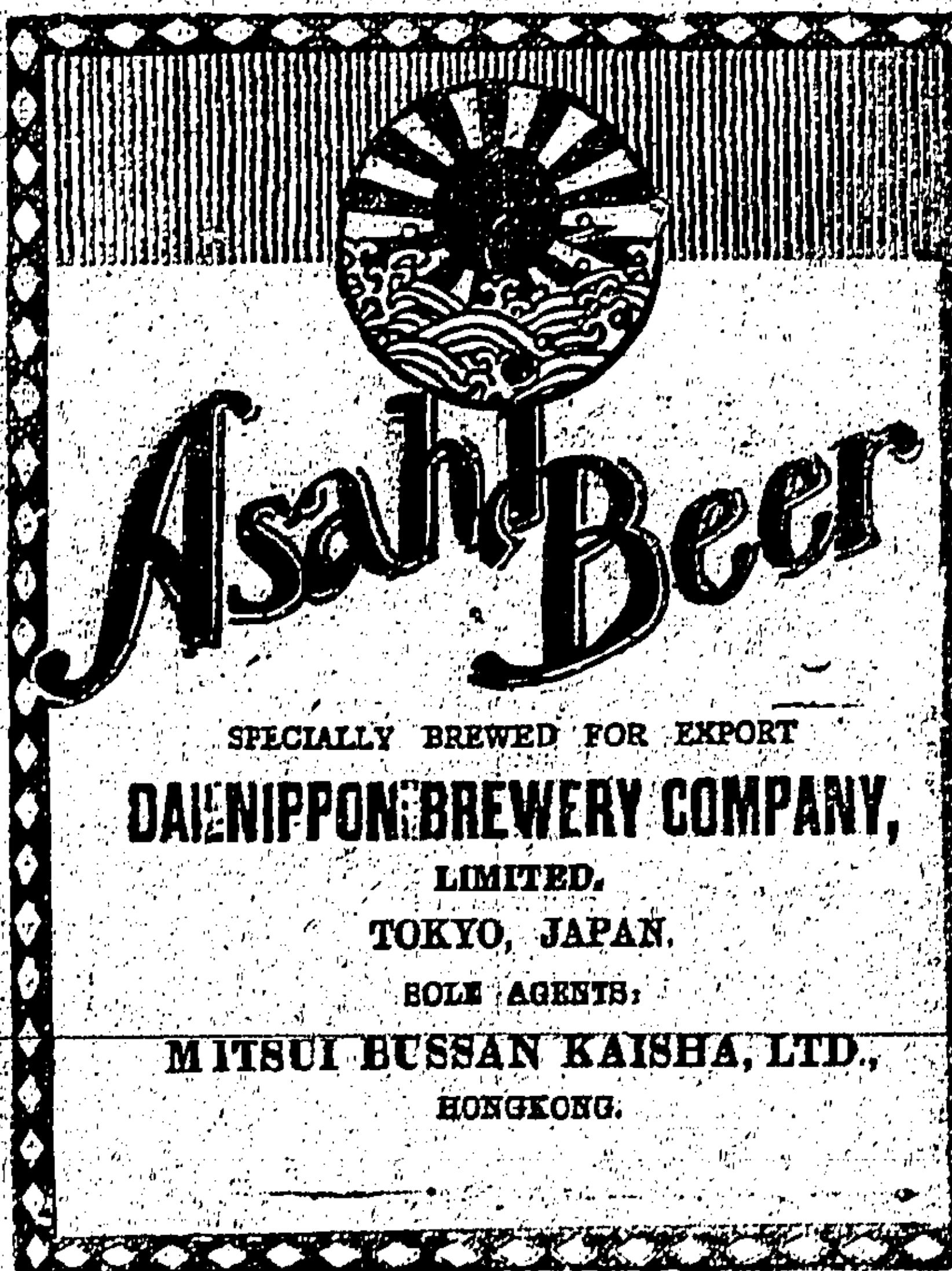
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"BOLTON CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 2nd Aug.

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"CILICIA" ... sailing end of July.  
Passenger's Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**"UMKUZU" sailing from Colombo for South African ports about 30th July.  
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service toSOUTH AFRICAN PORTS from CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.  
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

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KASHIMA MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Friday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez  
Port Said and Marseilles.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Aug., at 11 a.m.

KLEIST ... Friday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.

MISHIMA MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 2nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.  
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday  
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

SIEKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via PANAMA.  
LYONS MARU ... Sunday, 14th Aug.SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE,  
KANAGAWA MARU ... Friday, 16th SeptemberBOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.  
TOTOMI MARU ... Sunday, 10th July.

WAKASA MARU ... Monday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & BANGKOK via Singapore & Penang.  
MURORAN MARU ... Thursday, 14th July.

RANGKON MARU ... Saturday, 23rd July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.  
AKI MARU ... Saturday, 18th July, at 11 a.m.SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
TAMBA MARU ... Monday, 11th July.

YOKOHAMA MARU (Kobe direct) ... Thursday, 14th July.

YEBOSHI MARU ... Sunday, 17th July.

SADO MARU ... Friday, 22nd July, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**  
Telephone Nos. 192 & 193. K. KAMEI, Manager.REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE  
BETWEENKEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.  
Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 21st July.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow &amp; Amoy

S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" ... on or about 21st July.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office,  
No. 37, Bonham Strand, West,  
Tel. No. 153. M. KOBAYASHI,  
Agent,  
Top Floor, King's Building,  
Tel. No. 140.**IMPERIAL NEWS SERVICE.****PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT.****MR. CHURCHILL'S PROMISE.**

Mr. Winston Churchill (Colonial Secretary) received a deputation from the Empire Press Union and other newspaper proprietors' organisation, on May 25th. The object of the interview was to advocate the desirability of a more adequate and efficient system of news service by cable and wireless telegraphy within the Empire.

Vice-Chancellor Burnham (President of the Empire Press Union and of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association) said he had the honour to introduce the most powerful and representative deputation of the newspaper Press which so far as he knew, had ever waited on any Minister. The deputation had gone there because they hoped that the Colonial Secretary, and on his advice the Cabinet, would be able to deal with this great question—the news service of the Empire—on the broadest lines of Imperial policy. He said it with all respect, but the General Post Office as a trading concern was not to take a "one-man-show" view of the general question. He said this without any question of the personal sympathies of those at the head of its administration. Dealing with the position at the moment, his lordship said that the Minister was aware of the resolutions passed at the Imperial Press Conference held in Ottawa last year. They had been a little perturbed at the statement made by the Prime Minister of Canada that it was unlikely that the Imperial Conference about to assemble would be able even to discuss the question of the news service and news telegraph, and one of the purposes of that deputation was to try to get the Colonial Secretary to bring the matter forward so that it would be at any rate considered, even if no ultimate decision could be arrived at. Proceeding to give an instance of garbled news as a result of the denial of facilities of communication, his lordship said that whereas before the war they practically had no delay in the telegraphic transmission of news, now, especially in the case of Indian Empire affairs, which are daily coming home more clearly to their minds, there was a perceptible delay of three or four days in the telegraphic service, and it was a serious matter. There was then the denial of the deferred service rate for communications across the Atlantic. It was used more largely as time went on for matters which were not of prime importance, but which could not brook the delay of mail service—for example, from Canada of from eight to ten days. The means of Imperial communication were, his lordship insisted, as important as the means of Imperial defence; in fact they were linked together.

Mr. Robert Donald (chairman of the Empire Press Union), confining himself to the question of wireless telegraphy, asked why we should send Cairo as a point from which to reach India or any other British possession. He thought wireless was now sufficiently advanced to reach India, Persia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and the whole of Africa direct without stopping at Cairo. The French Government could reach all their Colonial possessions from Bordeaux. The deputation would like to know how soon the Oxford-Cairo route would be opened, and how soon afterwards—whether from Cairo or some other station—we should be able to communicate with India, Asia, Minor, British East Africa and South Africa. From India he took it there would be other stations, but the most important point to reach from Great Britain—other than Egypt—was India. It was felt generally, Mr. Donald observed, that Great Britain was falling far behind in the utilisation of wireless, and he alluded to the extent to which it is being used by France, Italy, the United States, Germany, and Russia. We had recently had several practical demonstrations of the utility and efficiency of wireless; the most notable perhaps was the circulation of the first report of the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva. This question must, he urged, be regarded as one of Imperial interest, and the deputation was very anxious to know what the policy of the Government was going to be.

Lord Riddell, Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P., Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. G. E. Fairfax, and Mr. N. K. Kerney also spoke.

MR. CHURCHILL'S PROMISE.

Mr. Churchill, in reply, said: I have been greatly interested by what you have told me, and I appreciate to the full the important character of the deputation which Lord Burnham has introduced. I myself am not in direct responsible control of your interests in this matter. I was absent from the country on public business when this matter was last considered, and in consequence the control of the Communications Committee did not pass from Lord Milner to me, but to my colleague at the War Office, who reluctantly but patriotically came forward and undertook this burden, as it was felt at the time that the pressure of work upon me was already very great. You realise that I have the whole of the Middle Eastern problem, in addition to the ordinary problems of the Colonial Office, upon my shoulders. In consequence I cannot pretend to have been able to give the attention and study to this topic which its importance demands. But since I undertook to receive this deputation I have been made increasingly aware of the vital part which this subject will play in our future Imperial development, and I am not going to let the matter drop as far as I am concerned. The most practical way of developing unity and sympathetic understanding between the different parts of the British Empire, and the least controversial way of developing them, is by communications. Fifteen years ago in this very room Mr. Lloyd George, as President of the Board of Trade, and I, as Under-Secretary here, presided upon a former Imperial Conference on the importance of developing communications—the All-Red Route communications by sea, to and from across the British Empire. There has not been, I regret to say, very much progress in all that time.

But this is something far more capable of being rapidly realised, because the sums of money are incomparably small than are required to run fast steamship services across these great ocean distances. The development of communications of the mind, the communications of thought, by electrical, telegraph, or wireless or cable, comes on in advance of all other

questions connected with the improvement of passenger communications. You have pointed out the dangers of partial newspaper communications. Partial communications corrupt good manners. (Lord Riddell: And good speeches, too!) Yes; and in many cases actual harm is done. But, quite apart from that, the importance of maintaining a British Empire atmosphere is a matter of prime Imperial concern. Mr. Hurd said that, of course, he deprecated any idea of introducing propaganda, and I quite agree. But, after all, the most legitimate propaganda is the use and wont. What people take in with their morning milk, what they receive as part of the atmosphere they breathe, makes an opinion. Therefore, I am whole-heartedly with you in the matter, and I entirely agree that to look at it merely as a question of financial profit or loss, or of assistance to a particular trade, would be an altogether partial and inadequate treatment of the problem.

I certainly think this is a matter which ought to be discussed at the forthcoming Imperial Conference and I am going to take that up at once. I do not propose, let me say straight away, to go today into the various points of detail which you have raised. You have asked me questions which I am really not in an executive position to deal with. I have the facts here, but I am not the Minister responsible for giving an answer on the matter at the present time. Whether my work in the future may be such as to enable me, with the consent of my colleagues in the Cabinet, to undertake the task which my predecessor very fittingly discharged, I cannot say; but it is a matter upon which I shall make it my business to consult with the Prime Minister. So far as the Imperial Conference is concerned, I will endeavour to secure full discussion of this question, and if it is agreeable to my colleagues, I will make myself responsible for formulating a definite series of recommendations and proposals in regard to it. I will ask you to nominate, if you will, among yourselves, three or four gentlemen with whom I can keep in touch within the next fortnight, and who will meet me, and perhaps the Secretary of State for India and the Postmaster-General, so that we can have a talk together and see what really can be practically done, and what proposals should be hammered out and put before the Imperial Conference. At any rate, I can take the practical step of arousing the minds of the various representatives of the whole of the British Empire to the vital importance of this question. Whoever sits in this chair must always regard it as of the utmost importance and consequence. I know my friend Mr. Montagu would sympathise from the Indian point of view with the opinions which I have expressed on the subject. I hope, therefore, that you will not ask me to go into details of some of the points which have been raised, but that you will permit the deputation to keep in touch with me, and I will see how I can advance this matter to the threshold of the Imperial Conference, and perhaps obtain the consent of my colleagues to bring it forward.

Lord Burnham, in thanking Mr. Churchill for his encouraging reply, announced that Sir Roderick Jones, Lord Riddell, Mr. Robert Donald, and himself would be very glad to confer with Mr. Churchill as representing the deputation, as Mr. Churchill had suggested; and Mr. Turner, the secretary of the Empire Press Union, would act as the medium of communication for bringing them together.

**HOME RULE FOR RHODESIA**  
REFERENDUM PROPOSED.

The Committee presided over by Lord Buxton (late Governor-General of South Africa), appointed on March 7th to consider among other things, "when and with what limitations (if any) Responsible Government should be granted to Southern Rhodesia," drew up its first report on April 12th. It was published on May 4th as a White Paper. The Committee, which has acted with commendable promptitude, recommends that the question whether or not Southern Rhodesia should be granted Responsible Government be settled at the earliest possible moment by a referendum of the white settlers. Whether the vote at the referendum should be exercised by women as well as men is not stated. The white population is now in round figures, The natives number some 770,000.

The Committee further recommend that the referendum should not be taken on the abstract proposition—at the general election in April last year 12 out of the 13 elected members were pledged to the principle of Responsible Government—but that a detailed scheme, should be placed before the electors for their acceptance or rejection. The Committee believe that the draft constitution could be ready for submission to the referendum by April or May, 1922.

It is pointed out by the Committee that nothing they recommend would "preclude nor prejudice the incorporation by mutual agreement of Southern Rhodesia into the Union of South Africa, if in the deliberate opinion of the electorate of Southern Rhodesia (presumably after the establishment of Responsible Government) this appeared at any time to be a desirable course."

**WEATHER REPORT.**

July 10th, at 11.57.—Fog over has deepened moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly at Vladivostok, Shanghai, Labuan, Yap and Guam. It is nearly stationary, at other reporting stations.

A depression is shown over N.E. China. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 61.41 inches against an average of 42.82 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. or variable winds, light; fine to cloudy.
Formosa Channel	The same as N. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as N. 2.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as N. 1.

**INDO-CHINA****STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.****SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

Ship	Destination	Day	Time
SHANGHAI	HOANG	Mon.	11th July, Noon
HAIPHONG	HOANG	Tues.	12th July, 8 a.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	HOANG	Tues.	12th July, 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	HOANG	Tues.	12th July, Noon
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	HOANG	Tues.	12th July, 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & FINEGAT via SWATOW	HOANG	Wed.	13th July, Noon
MANILA	HOANG	Fri.	15th July, 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	HOANG	Sat.	17th July, 11 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	HOANG	Sun.	17th July, 11 a.m.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

**MANILA LINE.**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday, calling at both when inducement offers.

**HAIPHONG LINE.**—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

**TIENTSIN LINE.**—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

**BANGKOK LINE.**—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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S.S. "NAMSANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 12th July, at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-  
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GENERAL MANAGERS.

**GLEN AND SHIRE**

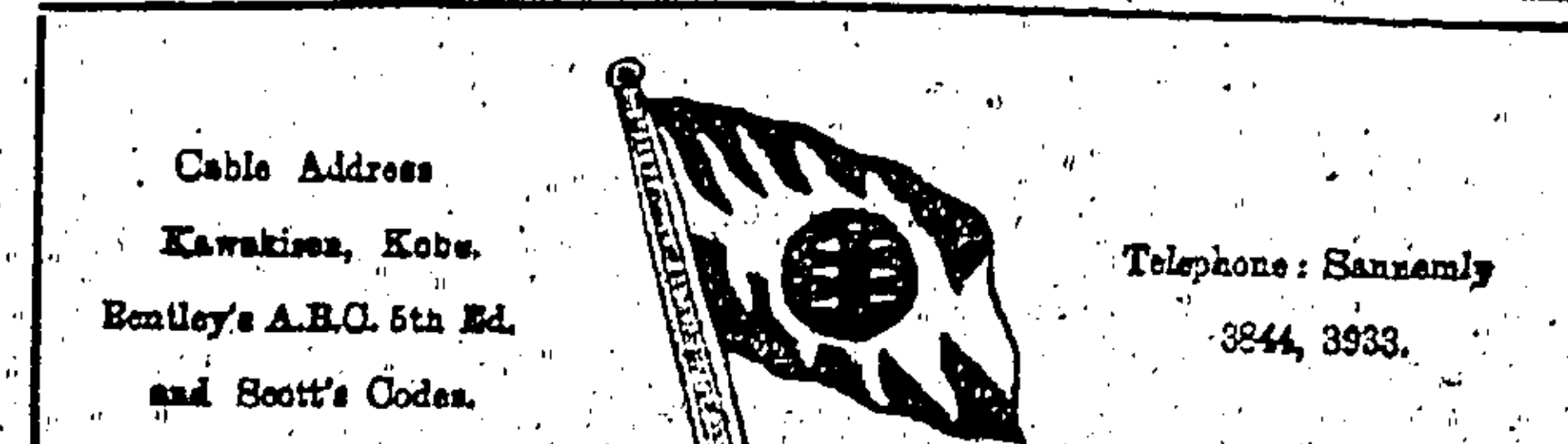
Joint Service of Steamers.

**U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.**

Vessel	Outwards	Des Hongkong
S.S. "GLENHANE"	—	12th July.
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	—	23rd July.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
M.V. "GLENNAVY"	20th July	YOKOHA, LONDON & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENLUCE"	25th July	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
M.V. "GLENAMOY"	31st Aug.	GLASGOW, LONDON & ROTTERDAM
M.V. "GLENADE"	29th Sept.	GLASGOW & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—  
**Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.  
Tel. No. 21 sub. 5 or 23, and 1696.**KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA**

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And under the Company's Management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each.  
Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.  
(Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

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## NEW YORK DIRECT

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OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

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HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 15th July 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 15th July Noon.
WUHAIR, CANTON & TIENTSIN	"KUPHONG"	On 15th July Noon.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"KUPHONG"	On 14th July 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 14th July Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 14th July 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SINKIANG"	On 15th July Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.  
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans in Saloon and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three  
weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all  
Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding  
the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via  
Swatow.For Freight or Passage apply to—  
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AND RETURN

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"THAICHING"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, July 12th, at 1 P.M.
"HAILONG"	Capt. W. Comper	FRIDAY, July 15th, at 1 P.M.
"HAILONG"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, July 19th, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blako Pier).

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EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SYRIA"	7,000	27th July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANELA"	7,200	19th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KASHMIR"	8,000	2nd Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	7,000	30th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOUFAN"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINA"	6,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

## BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TORRILLA" 5,200 14th July. [Calcutta via Suez, P. &amp; O. Suez Canal]

## EASTERN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane,
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	Sydney & Melbourne.

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"KALYAN"	9,000	12th July, Noon	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MANELA"	7,200	21st July.	Shanghai, Kobe & Moji.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,100	2nd Aug.	Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore  
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All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
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Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's  
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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding  
arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees,  
and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goss and & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and  
THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here,  
after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods  
have left the Godowns.For Further Information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct  
service via Singapore and Port Said.  
"ARGON MARU" — Tuesday, 19th July.BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS,  
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore  
"INDUS MARU" — Thursday, 14th July.DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service  
"KISHU MARU" — Monday, 1st Aug.SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and  
Pacific Islands.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—  
Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at  
intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-  
nection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway."ARIZONA MARU" — Wednesday, 20th July.  
"MANILA MARU" — Tuesday, 2nd Aug.  
Call DairenNEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,  
Panama and Cuban Ports.  
"HAVANA MARU" — Sunday, 17th July.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

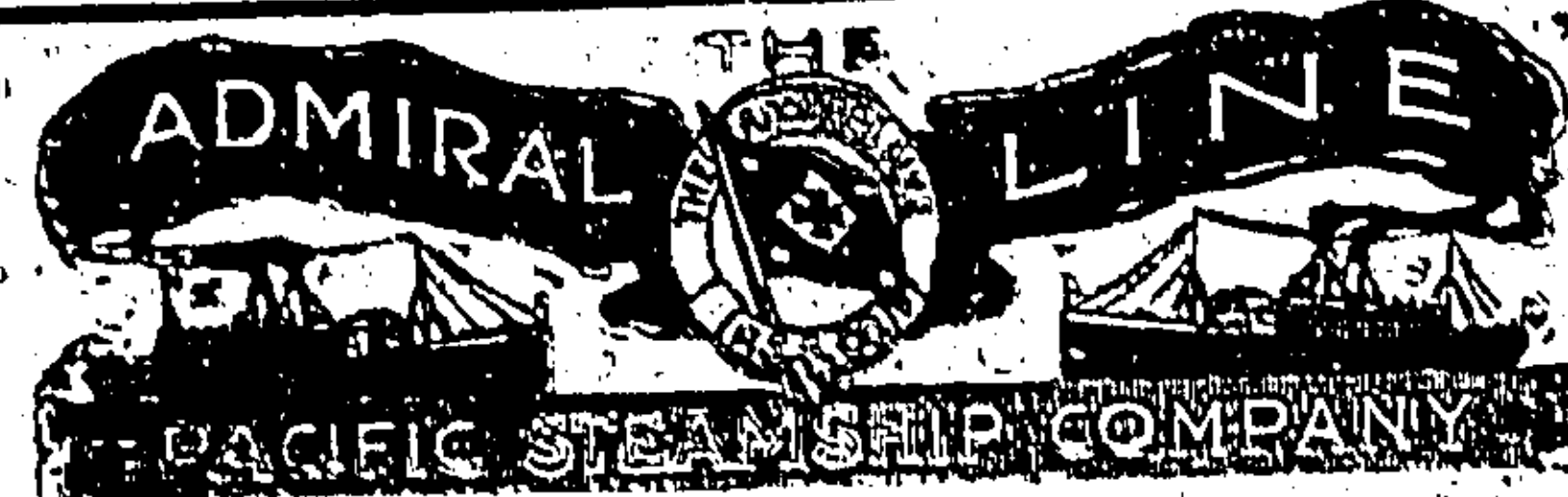
JAPAN PORTS—Kobe direct.  
"JAVA MARU" — Wednesday, 13th July.KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-  
tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.  
wharf near the Harbour Office."AMAKURA MARU" — Sunday, 17th July.  
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY — Thursday, 14th July."BOHJU MARU" — For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
Y. YASUDA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building, [30]  
Tel. Nos. 744 & 746

## AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	11th July	14th July, 3 P.M.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply  
of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light  
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried.  
Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.  
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents. [68]

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.  
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE  
(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

From Hongkong	Arrive Seattle
S.S. "WHEATLAND MONTANA" July 25th	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "SILVER STATE" Aug. 13th	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "CROSSKEYS" Aug. 15th	Sept. 2nd.
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" Sept. 2nd	Sept. 22nd.
S.S. "WENATCHEE" Oct. 2nd	Oct. 22nd.

## FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama).  
S.S. "COAXET" — July 22nd.  
(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Portland)  
S.S. "MONTAGUE" — Aug. 7th.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Commo points.  
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



REGULAR SERVICE

TO  
SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA  
and other JAVA PORTS.  
PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" — Sailing July 14th.

## FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" — Sailing Aug. 3rd.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

## OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions,  
Telephone 2477 & 2478.Passenger Office,  
Queen's Building, 2, Ice House St.

## SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" — to NEW YORK — July 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP  
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephone

2477 &amp; 2478.

AGENTS.

5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS.

[178]

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" — 20,000	On or about 18th July
MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOIT, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"PORTHOS" — 20,000 "CORDILLERE" — 10,000 "ANDRE LEBON" — 22,000 "ATLANTIQUE" — 12,000 "PAUL LEBON" — 21,000	During 2nd part of Aug. During 1st part of Sept. During 1st part of Oct. During 2nd part of Oct. During 2nd part of Nov.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. RODENFUSER,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building,  
Telephone 740.

## CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA &amp; SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" — Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

YAM CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.  
Agents,  
113, Connaught Road, Central

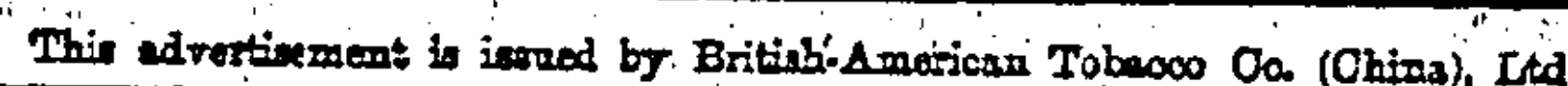
99

Tel. 2307



\* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

Hongkong January 20th 1921 5



## 1:1

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

THE LANCET, LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

HONGKONG BRANCH,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, September 1st 1940. [41.]

TSUYE PEE,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, February 7th, 1921.

FOR THE HOUSE

Hongkong, October 1st, 1929

CONFIDENTIAL